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INDIA HITS BACK AT SOUTH AFRICA

ASSEMBLY ENDORSES KHARE'S RESOLUTION

Demand For Recall Of High Commissioner & Application Of Economic Sanctions

NEW DELHI, November 6.

The Assembly, without a division, today passed Dr. Khare's motion that the position of Indians in South Africa and East Africa be taken into consideration, with amendments moved by the Congress Party and by Mr. Hoosainbhoy Laljee asking that powers under the Reciprocity Act be applied against South African nationals in India, that the Indian High Commissioner in South Africa be recalled, and that economic sanctions be enforced against South Africa and East Africa.

WHY EXEMPT DEFENCE SERVICES?

In the debate, Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, deputy leader of the Muslim League Party, and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress Party, demanded that, in addition to the enforcement of economic sanctions and the recall of the High Commissioner, the Reciprocity Act be amended so as to remove the provision exempting from the operation of the Act South African nationals who were in the Defence Services in India.

Dr. Khare, in his reply, made it clear that a decision on the amendments would be left entirely to non-official members of the House and that Government would not vote.

Dr. N. B. Khare, Commonwealth Relations Member, initiating the debate in the Assembly on the situation in South Africa and East Africa said that in addition to the imposition of disabilities on South African nationals in India under the Reciprocity Act, the imposition of a few other minor disabilities was under consideration and a decision would be taken immediately.

RECALL OF HIGH COMMISSIONER

As regards the suggestion for recall of the High Commissioner in South Africa, Dr. Khare said he wanted a little more time to take a decision. "I hope, the House will accept my assurance that the presence of our High Commissioner in South Africa is of some advantage to our nationals there. Members will agree that a decision on this matter requires the most careful consideration but I have no intention of taking any unduly long time over it."

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

"The Government of India", he went on, "have also been considering most actively the question of enforcing economic sanctions. This is a step the repercussions of which require the most careful consideration. The fact that I am not able to make an immediate announcement on this measure does not mean that I or my colleagues have approached it in any spirit of hesitancy or pusillanimity. A comprehensive and as up-to-date an examination as may be possible of the implications of the commercial relations between the two countries is essential and we would want a short time for it. Here again I can assure the House that I have no intention of delaying unduly our final decision."

RACIAL ARROGANCE IN EXCELSIS

Dr. Khare concluded: "None of us is in a position to forecast what the possible effects will be of the action that we have already taken and the measures which we have under active consideration. Our counter-measures may or may not have any effect on a member of the Commonwealth whose racial arrogance has been raised to white heat even during the gravest crisis in which the Commonwealth is now involved. After all is said and done, sir, we cannot get away from the fact that politically and internationally our position is weak. The Union Government have some experience of what the weak and the oppressed can do for resisting injustice. Indians were practically cajoled into proceeding to South Africa, generations ago, for the exploitation and development of the country by the white settlers. The extent of their contribution towards the growth and prosperity of that country is well known to the world; yet a fellow member of the Commonwealth has thought fit to choose this moment to forge a plan of segregation of Indians which will, in the words of Mr. Kajee 'establish on generations yet unborn racial animosities and prejudices which are the seeds of conflict and war.'

"We must declare throughout the Commonwealth and the civilised world, in the plainest and most unequivocal terms, that we are determined not to submit to this racial arrogance, and weak as we are and limited as our powers are, we shall resist to all such overt acts as are open to us and to give shape to our determination.

PROFESSIONS V. PRACTICE

"The civilised world must know how those at the head of affairs of a country in the Commonwealth, who are so loud in their professions about a pacific post-war world order, are treating the nationals of a country whose relative contribution towards the World War is second to that of no country fighting side by side with the United Nations.

INDIA WILL HAVE HER DAY

The Union of South Africa may laugh in their sleeves because our counter-measures may miss fire or fall flat, as they may. But our determination and action to resist this insult to our honour will not rest and end here. Hatred and arrogance can only beget counter-hatred and counter-arrogance. The nation-wide determination for retaliation will go on smouldering for years and through generations to come. Some day or other—and we are all hoping that it will be sooner than later—India will come into her own and be in a position to take more effective action against those who persist in assailing her nationals' self-respect. Our determination to resist such insults will certainly attain fruition then."

VIOLATION OF PRETORIA AGREEMENT

"Earlier, Dr. Khare gave a history of the anti-Indian legislation in South Africa and declared that the decision to control acquisition and to impose some other provisions of the amended Ordinance involved a violation of the Pretoria Agreement.

"We also understand," said Dr. Khare, "that the amended Ordinance is to be one of a number of measures for a comprehensive long-term programme of town extension and racial zoning. A new provision is being made by a Housing Board Ordinance, under which the Housing Board to be set up should have the right of pre-empting properties offered for sale to Indians in European quarters.

From the new measures it also appears that the Union Government are not now willing to await the results of the labours of the Broome Commission which has been still investigating this very problem of better housing facilities for Indians.

"MORE RETROGRADE"

The revised Ordinance, Dr. Khare declared, was more far-reaching and retrograde in several respects than the Pegging Act.

"Far from using their influence to provide an alternative solution of the limited racial problem in the borough of Durban, the Union Government have now gone back on the Pretoria Agreement and presented us with a scheme which only reveals a concerted plan for the wholesale segregation of Indians in the entire province of Natal.

"I should state for the information of the House that, apart from an anti-Asiatic clause in certain transfers of properties between Europeans, there were no restrictions in the Natal Province on the right of Indians to occupy and acquire lands, prior to the Pegging Legislation of 1943. The Durban borough has the largest concentration of Indian population. The only two other urban centres with any considerable Indian population are Pietermaritzburg and Ladysmith. Neither in the two latter centres nor in any other area (except of course Durban borough) has any issue been made of the question of Indian penetration.

The amended Ordinance has thus been sprung as a surprise on the Indian community.

The House is aware that the Indian community has rejected the amended Ordinance as entirely unacceptable to them in view of its contravention of the terms of the Agreement.

The House is also aware that the third reading of the Bill was passed in the Natal Council on November 1. It is now due for presentation to the Governor-General for his assent."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MEASURES

Dr. Khare gave an account of the measures that the Government of India had taken to secure the withdrawal of the Pegging Legislation. He had felt, he said, that all possible resources of negotiation and compromise should be exhausted. "While pursuing this course, we have made it perfectly clear to the Union Government that unless a satisfactory solution were evolved, we would have no alternative left to taking counter-measures.

"This latest attempt at racial segregation of Indians is but one of the many discriminatory measures which have been forged by the Union Government to keep fresh, perpetually, the brand of racial inferiority on our nationals in the country of their adoption. The House is aware that our nationals have been voteless in South Africa for many years. Although these major grievances of Indians remain untouched, we decided to give the Pretoria Agreement our moral support and did our best to maintain an atmoshpere favourable to its implementation.

Our forbearance has been misunderstood and measures are now about to be placed on the statute book which, according to all the information we have had, will seal the fate of our countrymen for generations to come."

PATIENCE EXHAUSTED

"Sir, our patience is now complete-

(Continued on Page 2)

Whom Will U. S. Citizens Choose To-day As Their Next President:

Roosevelt Or Dewey?

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

Thomas E. Dewey first won public attention as a vigorous, talented and fearless prosecutor who brought to justice many "public enemies," as they were popularly called, who had combined into criminal gangs in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Thereafter his rise was meteoric.

Here, briefly compressed, are the stages by which he rose to become a candidate for the highest office in the United States:

Early in the last decade, Dewey was a young lawyer practising in New York. He was named chief assistant to the U.S. District Attorney for the southern district of New York to help prosecute violators of federal statutes. Dewey found an underworld of crime, vice and racketeering entrenched in a great city. His shrewd, viogorous attack on the problem marked him as the champion the city was seeking.

When the citizens of New York City later asked the state to step in and clean up the city, Governor Herbert H. Lehman selected Dewey for the job. The resulting revelations of vice and corrupt practices made front-page news throughtout America. A parade of malefactors

DEWEY

to prison began. In a short while, Dewey was no longer the Governor's appointee, but was elected State District Attorney, sending to prison another kind of public enemy, Fritz Kuhn, the "Fuehrer" of the short-lived Nazi Bund in America.

"MORAL VICTORY"

Thus, while still in his thirties, Dewey was one of the best known men in America, marked for other, bigger assignments in public service. He missed no opportunities. In 1938 he entered the contest for Governor of New York State, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate for re-election, the same Governor Lehman who now heads the international agency UNRRA, by a narrow margin of 65,000 votes.

Dewey's supporters viewed his showing in this election as a "moral victory" because New York State had been Democratic since 1928. In 1940, they offered their man as a candidate for the Republican nomination for president. The late Wendell Willkie won the nomination. At 38, some elements thought Dewey too young for such an office, but his supporters were confident he lacked no qualification that time would not provide.

In 1942 Dewey again stood for Governor of New York State, winning over the Democrats' candidate that year by a plurality of 625,000 votes. For 30 years New York State had been a model of liberal government experimentation. Dewey tightened the system, appointing high-calibre men to key posts. He attacked politics in the state police system, reformed practices in state hospitals, earmarked surplus state funds for discharged servicemen after the war. Acknowledged a good prosecutor before, he won general appreciation in the broader task of being a good governor.

NON-PARTISAN OR BI-PARTISAN

The record did not go unheeded. For the next two years Dewey was one of the young Republican governors often mentioned as presidential timber. Gradually the field narrowed down to just two men, Dewey and Willkie, who was making a vigorous campaign for nomination. On the basis of state primaries, Willkie conceded, last spring, that Dewey was the stronger man and dropped out of the race.

Quickly, the Republican Convention in Chicago, last summer, named Dewey as the Republicans' candidate, to oppose Franklin Delano Roosevelt who, as expected, was

(Continued on Page 4)

Political observers say the U. S. Presidential election (to be held to-day) may be very close, the decision hinging on the vote of certain key states, with a possibility that late-arriving soldiers' ballots may throw the electoral vote of these states one way or the other, and thus be a material factor in determining who is to be the next President.

In former years, when such complications were absent, Americans sat by their radios after the close of the polls on election day and listened through the night as the returns began coming in from all over the country. So quick was the reporting system, to which newspapers, press associations and radio stations gave much care, that the election was sometimes conceded by the defeated candidate before many listeners had gone to bed. If not, the next day's papers would generally be fairly confident in naming the new President "on the basis of unofficial returns."

With no less interest, but under greater difficulties, several million Americans will follow November Seventh's outcome from overseas. Not even the war will diminish their interest in the biggest act of being a citizen, choosing their national leader.

BACKERS REFUSE TO PREDICT

Close Contest In Which Majority Of Voters Will Be Women

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

All indications point to a very close contest between President Roosevelt and Mr. Dewey in the first wartime election since 1864 and most of the poll results are expected to be so close that backers refuse to predict the election of any candidate. All poll results show that President Roosevelt is running below his 1940 vote and the whole question seems to turn on how much he will be behind.

Studies of the 1940 presidential election show that a loss of two per-cent of the vote in certain places would give a number of vital states with large electoral votes to Mr. Dewey. Backers of these polls point out that the margin in many large states seems so small that either candidate could win by a landslide in the electoral college if he carried all those states.

A very unusual situation is shown in most polls—that Mr. Dewey has a chance to win in many of the so-called "border states"—Kentucky, Oklahoma, Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia—which border on the solid south and which no Republican presidential candidate has ever won without sweeping the entire nation.

Registration figures show that out of upwards of 45 millions who go to the poll on Tuesday, the majority will be women, in addition a Service vote of around three million is expected.

A leading political analyst told me that he disagreed with many published stories that the soldier vote would be a decisive factor in many states and that the majority of this vote would go to President Roosevelt. He is strongly of the opinion that these votes will be cast in the same way as if the voters were at home—those from the Democratic areas for President Roosevelt and from the Republican areas for Mr. Dewey. Their vote would thus have little effect on the final result.—Reuter.

A. I. R. WILL ANNOUNCE IT TOMORROW

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6: Arrangements have been made by All-India Radio to announce the results of the National State Elections for the President of the United States on November 8.

The latest information received will be broadcast at short intervals throughout the day at the following times and wave-lengths: 9-55 to 10.00 a.m. 41.15 metres; 11-55 to 12-00 noon 41.15 metres; 1-55 to 2-00 p.m. 41.15 metres; 3-55 to 4-00 p.m. 48.47 metres; 4-55 to 5-00 p.m. 60.48 metres; 6-55 to 7-00 p.m. 85.84 metres; and 8-55 to 9-00 p.m. 41.10 metres.—A.P.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (DECEMBER.)

	New York, Nov. 6.
Previous Closing	21.49
To-day's Opening	21.46
Difference	—03
To-day's Closing	21.57
Difference	+08

The New York Cotton Exchange will remain closed on Tuesday the 7th instant.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, former Governor of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the last war and thrice President of the United States, is the first President in the nation's history to serve for more than two terms. President Roosevelt indicated his willingness to become a candidate for a fourth term some days prior to the opening of the Democratic Party Convention. In a letter, on July 11, to Robert E. Hannegan, National Chairman of the Democratic Party, Roosevelt said 'If the convention should nominate me for the Presidency, I shall accept. If the people elect me, I will serve."

In 1933 President Roosevelt received a popular plurality of 7,000,000 votes over the Republican candidate, Herbert Hoover, who was seeking a second term as President. In 1936, his plurality reached approximately 11 million votes over Alfred M. Landon, and, in 1940, the Roosevelt plurality was almost 5,000,000 votes over Wendell Willkie.

THE NEW DEAL

When Roosevelt took office for

ROOSEVELT

the first time in 1933 his administration was faced with national and international problems of great gravity. Depression at home had undermined the nation's economic balance, and looming up abroad was the menace of German and Japanese aggression. About 12,000,000 persons were unemployed.

The day Roosevelt was inaugurated the depression had finally resulted in the closing of banks in virtually all parts of the country. Unemployment was very high, and signs of national economic distress were on every hand. With considerable speed and firmness the President embarked upon a vigorous administrative programme. By executive order under an old statute he ordered all banks closed and permitted only those in sound condition to reopen.

To meet both broad and specific problems of the depression Roosevelt initiated large public works projects and all manner of "relief" projects. Objectives were to put the unemployed of the nation back to work, maintain decent living standards, and "prime the economic pump." Land Banks were reorganized, farm loans reconverted, interest rates reduced, and credit facilities extended in agriculture.

A bill providing for old age insurance was passed by Congress, as were measures for control of the stock exchanges, where many American investors had met disaster in 1929.

In 1933 the National Recovery Act, sponsored by the Administration, was passed, setting forth codes of fair labour practice throughout the nation's industry. It functioned for a time as an important phase of the administration's overall recovery programme, but was subsequently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

The National Labour Relations Act guaranteeing labour the right to collective bargaining, was passed by Congress and signed by the President in 1934.

The United States acquired an effective system of welfare and security services with the passage of the Social Security Act in 1935, sponsored by the President. This act provided for: Old-age and unemployment insurance; aid to the needy and aged, dependent children and the blind; programmes for maternal and child welfare, vocational training, and health. The purpose of this programme is to give protection to industrial and commercial wage earners and their families against loss of income due to old age or

(Continued on Page 4)

ALLIED PROGRESS IN WEST HOLLAND

Berg On Moselle River Freed: Advance West Of Schmidt

SHAEF, PARIS, Nov. 6:

General Eisenhower's "Communique" to-day states: "Progress has been made in West Holland. Allied forces are approaching the line of the Maas and Hollandsche Diep. Shusden, Gertrudenberg, Klundert and Dinterlood were cleared of the enemy and we are operating in the island of Tholen and on Philiiland Isthmus.

On Walcheren, progress has been made north-east of Domburg.

Nieuwland has been freed and we are within one thousand yards of Middleburg to the south.

Our forces made small gains in the Hurtgen forest sector against stubborn resistance.

Extensive minefields covered by artillery and small arm fire hindered our progress. Units near Konnerscheidt three-quarters of a mile from Schmidt continued to meet strong pressure from tank, infantry and artillery fire. Mopping up continued approximately one mile west of Schmidt. Our fighter-bombers attacked tanks and troops near Schmidt. Fighter-bombers attacked airfields near Halle, Crailsheim and Sachsenhausen, and a dam near Fritzlar. Rails were cut at several places in Rhineland. Railyards near Dusseldorf were bombed and an ammunition train south of Kassel was blown up.

Medium and light bombers using the Pathfinder technique attacked an ordnance depot at Hamburg. Four enemy aircraft were shot down and 34 destroyed on the ground. Seven of our aircraft are missing. During the afternoon, escorted heavy bombers attacked the industrial town of Solingen just south of the Ruhr. One bomber is missing.

In Moselle Valley, our units freed Berg on the Moselle river, eight miles north-east of Thionville. Further south our troops maintained their progress in the Baccarat-sector and have taken the village of Saint Barbe."

ADVANCE IN WALCHEREN

On Walcheren, Marshal Montgomery's troops entered the suburbs of Middleburg. On the east side of Walcheren Allied troops are nearing Veere, north-west of the south Beveland causeway and five miles north of Nieuwland captured yesterday. German remnants south of the Maas are holding on grimly to their two small escape pockets—one at Moerdijk and the other at Willemstadt, eight miles further west along the broad Maas Estuary.

Except for these two pockets Field Marshal Montgomery's troops now hold a solid line along the river and are continuing to press the retreating Germans hard.—Reuter.

Attempt On Lord Moyne's Life

CAIRO, Nov. 6: The British Resident Minister, Lord Moyne, was seriously wounded when an attempt was made on his life in Cairo to-day. His assailants were arrested.—Reuter.

Lord Moyne was stepping from his car when shots were fired by two men who had apparently hidden themselves in his residence. Both the assailants carried revolvers which they emptied in the direction of the car. Under a stream of bullets Lord Moyne fell wounded near the steps leading to his house. His chauffeur, who collapsed over the driving wheel, was apparently killed instantaneously. The attackers attempted to get away from the grounds of the house. It was while one of them was running that he was shot at by an Egyptian constable and wounded. His companion was arrested near the house.

Lord Moyne was appointed Minister Resident in the Middle East in January to succeed Mr. R. G. Casey to whom he acted as assistant from August 1942.

FEDERAL COURT JUDGMENT SET ASIDE

Privy Council Holds Ordinance Two Not 'Ultra Vires'

LONDON, Nov. 6:

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day gave its decision in the appeal—which the Lord Chancellor at the hearing described as very important—arising out of the setting up of emergency courts by the Viceroy in India in consequence of the Japanese threat to that country.

The Government of India successfully appealed against the majority judgment of the Federal Court of India upholding the decision of a High Court of Judicature that 15 Indian policemen sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for rioting and disaffection had been convicted by a special court which had no jurisdiction. The High Court had ordered the conviction to be set aside and the 15 men released: but they were to be arrested and dealt with by the ordinary process of law.

The Ordinance under which the Special Court was set up was Number Two of 1942 was promulgated by the Governor-General on January 2, 1942. It laid down, among other things, that no court could revise the sentences of these special courts or issue a writ in the nature of 'habeas corpus,' provided it should come into force in any province of India, if the Provincial Government was satisfied of the existence of an emergency arising from public disorder or from attack in India or a neighbouring country.

The Privy Council, consisting of the Lord Chancellor (Viscount Simon) President, Lord Roche, Lord Porter and Sir Ravner Goddard and Sir Madhavan Nair allowed the appeal.

The Lord Chancellor pointed out that upon Ordinance Number Two being declared by the Federal Court to be 'ultra vires,' Ordinance 19 was promulgated to replace it. But the Privy Council thought it better to decide whether Ordinance Two was invalid, as it might be of assistance in deciding other questions as to the validity of emergency Ordinances. Lord Simon added that the judgment of the Federal Court must be set aside and Ordinance Two of 1942 declared not to be 'ultra vires.'—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

MOYNE'S CONDITION SERIOUS

CAIRO, Nov. 6: Lord Moyne's condition is regarded as serious. He received body wounds and it is believed that a bullet is lodged near his lungs.—Reuter.

Khare's Call For 'War Against South Africa'

ASSEMBLY DEMANDS RECALL OF HIGH COMMISSIONER

Congress-League Line Up Against "Racial Arrogance"

(Continued from Page 1.)

ly exhausted and the whole nation is in a mood of desperation.

"We have already told the Union Government, in the plainest and most unequivocal terms, that the Government of India now hold themselves free to take such counter-measures as they can. Had our nationals been really accepted and treated as full citizens of the country of their adoption—towards the growth and prosperity of which they have made vast contributions—the attitude of the Union Government might have been intelligible. In view, however, of their latest exhibition of callousness the Government of India cannot possibly divest themselves of their moral responsibility for the welfare of their nationals in this ill-fated country. They, therefore, refuse to be a helpless spectator of the decision of the Union Government to relegate the large and progressive Indian population in Natal to a position of permanent inferiority."

Dr. Khare then referred to Government's decision to enforce the Reciprocity Act and mentioned that the question of enforcing economic sanctions was under consideration.

WHY ENTRY PERMITS?

Referring to East Africa, Dr. Khare said, the present position arising from representations made by the Government of India was, firstly, that the Colonial Governments have agreed that entry permits will be granted to all 'bona fide' residents in the Colonies even though they may have been absent from the Colonies for more than two years from the date of the enforcement of the regulations, and secondly, that the Secretary of State for Colonies, after consultation with the three Colonial Governments, has now given us the assurance—through the Secretary of State for India—that the regulations in question in all the three Colonies are purely for meeting wartime conditions and not intended to be permanent.

He realised that there was public apprehension that these regulations were a prelude to a further attempt at the permanent exclusion of Indians from the Colonies but, for the present, there was no reason to question the genuineness of the assurance that the regulations would not be made permanent. He assured the House that Government would keep a vigilant eye on all future developments and step in to take remedial measures as soon as there were indications that the regulations were being prolonged unduly.

Dr. Khare said his department had taken up, with the Colonial Governments, hard cases in which permits had been refused and they had been successful in securing permits in certain recent cases.

The Government of India, Dr. Khare added, had urged upon the Colonial Governments that there were no valid reasons why normal residents of the Colonies should even have to submit to the necessity of obtaining permits for returning to their homes or for looking after their interests in the Colonies. Government had also forwarded to the Secretary of State for India copies of the debates in the Council of State on the subject and had strongly urged that the following action must now be taken by the three Colonial Governments:—(1) All normal residents (including their families and dependents) in the Colonies as well as Indians possessing vested interests in the Colonies should be immediately exempted from the operation of the regulations irrespective of their periods of absence from the Colonies; (2) Such new personnel as has to emigrate to the Colonies to replace or reinforce the business staff of Indians should be immediately exempted from the operation of the regulations; (3) Even as regards other, entirely new entrants the regulations should be withdrawn as soon as possible. In any case the regulations should not be renewed after the expiry of their present term.

ROYAL COMMISSION NEEDED

"It is suggested in some quarters" said Dr. Khare in conclusion, "that one of the reasons why the British Government went to war against the Boers in South Africa in the early part of this century was the bad treatment they were giving to Indians there and, therefore, the British Government should now repudiate the Dominion Constitution conferred upon South Africa and appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the maladministration and the injustices done by the South African Government against Indians, Africans and even against Europeans. It is not for me to suggest measures to be taken by H.M.G.

They claim to be our trustees and I am bound to say that no trustee in the world can afford, for any length of time, to look on with supreme indifference while his ward is being insulted and assaulted for the very simple reason that in the very process of natural evolution, as time goes on, the ward is bound to attain the status of an independent entity himself."

TWO AMENDMENTS

Two amendments to Dr. Khare's motion were moved.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh moved the Congress Party amendment asking that the powers under the Reciprocity Acts be exercised against the nationals of the South African Union not being of Indian origin, and that the Indian High Commissioner in South Africa should be recalled immediately.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee (Unattached) moved an amendment calling on the Government of India to enforce economic sanctions against South and East Africa and exercise the powers under the Reciprocity Acts.

Dr. Deshmukh asked what India's High Commissioner was going to do in South Africa. He had been able to achieve absolutely nothing. He had been looked on in that country as someone who represented a population that could be trampled upon and degraded. The course that he (the speaker) suggested would be good for the honour of India, and would show that we were earnest and had no faith either in their Government or in their pledges.

Dr. Deshmukh suggested the taking of extreme steps, and asked whether Government would be prepared to send Indian troops "to drive some sense into South African Whites" in the way in which they had done to Italians. One of the causes of the Boer War was said to have been the bad treatment accorded to the Indians in South Africa.

"I wish very much," Dr. Deshmukh said, "that the Indian regiments which knocked the guts and took out Maccaroni out of Mussolini are sent to South Africa."

Even in this war, Indians had shed their blood to save South Africa, and he was sorry that, in spite of Government's having a warrior Viceroy, Indians had to suffer humiliations.

Urging recall of the High Commissioner, Dr. Deshmukh said: "This withdrawal must be accompanied by an aggressive attack, namely, economic sanctions.

"HITLERISM WITHIN BR. EMPIRE"

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee congratulated Dr. Khare on his courage.

Dealing with East Africa, Mr. Laljee said that the reasons given for limiting the entry of Indians into that country were the difficulty of the food situation and the housing problem.

"We have proved to the Department of Commonwealth Relations", said Mr. Laljee, "that this plea is false."

In Kenya alone, there were 40,000 Indians, while people of British and other European nationalities numbered only 17,000; yet the Highlands were reserved for that small number. That, he declared, was "Hitlerism within the British Empire." He saw no use in mere verbal demands for removal of restrictions.

REPATRIATE THEM ALL

Mr. Laljee called for repatriation of Indians in South and East Africa, and added: "We have got more than seven lakhs of foreigners and two lakhs of prisoners of war already in this country, and two more lakhs of our own countrymen will not make much difference."

EUROPEAN GROUP'S SUPPORT

Sir Frederick James (European Group) confining his remarks to South Africa, said: "We fully support the powerful remonstrance which the Hon. Member (Dr. Khare) has directed to the Union of South Africa." His group had welcomed the Pretoria Agreement, Sir Frederick went on, although they did not like the principle of statutory segregation. But the Ordinance as it had emerged from the Select Committee went very much beyond the Pretoria Agreement in scope and in application and in the machinery which it proposed to set up. The Indian community was not consulted as to the details of these measures, and he understood the Indian High Commissioner was not consulted any stage. "This is not the way to treat an important and valuable minority group on matters which vitally affect their interests. It certainly not the way to lay the foundations of racial harmony throughout the Union and Indian reactions in this country are fully justified."

Referring to the amendments Sir Frederick said the Reciprocity Act had been applied or was in the process of application. Recall of the High Commissioner, he said, was justified by the way in which the High Commissioner had been treated in these present measures.

His party were not in favour of the imposition of economic sanctions at present. They were not prepared to agree to any measure which might jeopardise any part of the war effort.

LEAGUE FALLS IN LINE

Sir Syed Raza Ali who spoke on behalf of the Muslim League Party said that Government's disinclination to recall the High Commissioner from South Africa made it appear that they were willing to swallow the camel but strained at a gnat. Action under the Reciprocity Act, which included the imposition of economic sanctions was a much more serious step than the recall of the High Commissioner. He paid a tribute to Dr. Khare for his "manly, courageous and lucid statement" and urged that it was their duty not to let their ranks be divided on this issue.

The whole issue, Sir Raza Ali said, was a moral issue. He asked how could anyone adopt steps against another people who had no votes and no rights and suffered from numberless social disabilities. "Is it not the duty", Sir Raza Ali asked "of all the countries forming the British Commonwealth of Nations to take up India's cause? I am quite clear that if this matter is allowed to go any further and no compromise is found, then this might mean the death knell of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Referring to Sir Frederick James' remark that the imposition of economic sanctions might impede the war efforts, Sir Raza Ali asked whether Sir James expected Indians to be more loyal to the King than others. "Does he expect us to have greater regard to the solidarity for the Commonwealth of Nations than these English settlers in Natal have" he asked. "It is a question of India's honour", Sir Raza Ali concluded and it is the duty of every Indian to do what he can to vindicate India's honour even if such vindication results in the infliction of injuries on our people in South Africa."

SIR SULTAN'S RETORT TO F. JAMES

Sir Sultan Ahmad, Leader of the House, intervened in reply to some of Sir Frederick James' remarks. He said that one sentence in Sir Frederick's speech would be read with grave concern by the people of this country; Sir Frederick had said that India should appeal to the Union Government and the Provincial Governments on this issue.

"He has not realised," said Sir Sultan, "that this momentous issue is one of sentiment, of honour, of respect, and even, of principle, affecting four-fifths of His Majesty's subjects. After all that has happened he asks us to appeal to the defendants, to the accused. I submit to the House, it is a most extraordinary request. (Hear, hear) I wish Sir Frederick would ask H.M.G., his own people in this country, to appeal to their countrymen in South Africa to be reasonable and to be sensible, and not to ask us to appeal to them." (Cheers).

Sir Frederick had said that India could not do without wattle bark.

"Let me tell him that India can (cheers), for the simple reason that nine-tenths of the population do not use boots or shoes and the remaining one-tenth can manage, and if they had to walk barefoot, they are prepared for it (cheers).

USELESS TO APPEAL TO H. M. G.

Mr. Govind Deshmukh supporting the two amendments said that one race wanted to suppress the other; one wished to persecute the other. He thought that it would be useless to appeal to His Majesty's Government. They never listened: they never paid any heed when representations were made.

Referring to Sir Frederick James' statement that the war effort would suffer, Mr. Deshmukh asked if the war effort meant that Europens must be saved even if Indians were to go to dogs. Mr. Deshmukh gave the warning that there was very little chance of peace if the question was not settled amicably and rightly. Mr. Deshmukh said that General Smuts had gone back on the Cape Town Agreement. He suggested that South Africans should be prohibited from travelling in trains as this would produce a great psychological effect.

DO IT NOW, SAYS GHAZNAVI

Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi said that they were fully satisfied with the attitude of the Government. Sir Sultan Ahmed had told them plainly what they should expect from the Government.

Speaking as a businessman, Sir Abdul Halim said that the only weapon they had got in hand to teach "these fellows" a lesson was the imposition of economic sanctions and the recall of their High Commissioner without delay. "If you delay, take it from me you will not succeed. Do it now", he concluded.

Sardar Sant Singh congratulated Dr. Khare and commended Sir Sultan Ahmed on his "Churchillian Speech".

Sardar Sant Singh added: "Let it not be made to ayyear that we have retraced the steps we have now taken. The Leader of the House has said that if war-effort is affected, the responsibility is that of 25 United Nations and not of India's. Certainly the responsibility is of those who have declared this war against Indians."

MERE RECIPROCITY

Mr. N. M. Joshi did not think that what the Government of India had done was retaliation; it was merely placing South Africans in India and Indians in South Africa on the same level. It was reciprocity and not retaliation. As regards the recall of the High Commissioner, Mr. Joshi said: "If we apply the Reciprocity Act an economic sanctions, the question of the recall of the High Commissioner will become a nominal one. He will have to come back to India. Either they will send him away or he will come back of himself." He asked the Government of India not to feel that their powers were limited.

Mr. Bannerji felt sorry for the European Group as they were supposed to be lovers of freedom. He could not reconcile himself with the idea how Indians could have as a Commonwealth Relations Member when India was not an equal member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

NAWABZADA'S DENUNCIATION

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Deputy Leader, Muslim League Party felt that the time for speeches was over, although speeches in the past had succeeded in bringing nome to the Government of India the true sentiments and feelings of the people. He could not understand the European Group's attitude. While deploring the happenings in South Africa it was of the view that the application of economic sanctions or the withdrawal of the High Commissioner would not be in the interests of the British Empire.

He did not care, he asserted, for the war effort and the Commonwealth of Nations, if his position in that Commonwealth was to be that of a hewer of wood and drawer of water. By Commonwealth the Whites meant that the wealth of the nations was the whites' own common property. (laughter).

NO TAKING INSULTS LYING DOWN

It had been suggested that we might not be able to put sufficient pressure by the methods adopted. He agreed with it and asked if a country was not free, did it mean it should take lying down all insults that might be offered to its nations in any part of the world. "I am certainly free to do as much damage to South Africa as I possibly can," declared the Nawabzada.

In the present circumstances, the Nawabzada declared, it was not only futile but degrading to keep a representative of India in South Africa.

He asked the Commonwealth Relations Member to go full-speed ahead and he would have the support of every man, woman and child. (cheers).

BHULABHAI'S PLAIN SPEAKING

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Leader of the Congress Party expressed gratification at the support the resolution received at the hands of the non-official members of the House, "barring the European Group, and supported not in half-hearted, but full-throated language even by the Leader of the House." So far as Indians overseas were concerned, the problem of South Africa had now raised a much larger issue than the issue of the Pegging Act under suspension or the Pretoria Agreement or the manner in which it had now been broken. The issue now raised was what was going to be the position of Asiatics as they were described in the Pegging Act, and particularly the Indians, in the future of the world.

That was the way in which he wanted the issue to be considered by the Government of India, unless they were prepared to tell the House which, he said they would not that in future whatever happened in this war, whoever won or whoever lost—and he believed the Britisher hoped to win—the position so far as the Indians were concerned was going to remain exactly the same 'vis-a-vis' Britain and 'vis-a-vis' the rest of their colonies.

NO ECONOMICS, BUT FREEDOM

Referring to the fears expressed by Sir Frederick James in regard to economic sanctions and the necessity for India to import wattle bark, Mr. Bhulabhai said that India tanned hides and not wattle bark long before the word was known to this land. He himself had looked into the list of exports and imports of India and he found that South Africa would be less able to do without India than India without South Africa. It was not merely a question of economics any longer. It was a real question of freedom and equality in the brotherhood of mankind. And if they were not going to occupy that position, then, to quote Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, what did it matter to them what happened in this war. Mr. Bhulabhai added: "It is all very well to frighten us, as used to be done at one time, by saying 'what will happen to you if we lose'? But what will happen to you if you lose? Have you considered the position today, of not allying yourselves with Indians in the very question that concerns the Indians in the complete and fullest manner.

WAR AND EXPLOITATION

The issue was not one which was merely confined to Natal in its effect and in its consequences. "When we, for instance, said in this House some years ago that the war was declared against our will", Mr. Bhulabhai proceeded, "and against our consent we were told 'oh, that is all very well, but we have done so to protect you.'" If this is what is meant by protection, is it that South Africans are to be encouraged, and that all countries where Indians reside are to be encouraged, that they are to be pampered, that they are to be flattered and fattened in order that we may bleed and be fleeced for them, then they are vry much mistaken."

The war had a significance. If China was to be one of the powers that were going to play a vital part in safeguarding the future security and peace of the world, Mr. Bhulabhai asked, did they believe that China would really sell the rest of the world?' Did they believe that the rest of the world subjugated was going to end the war, notwithstanding the fact that the war might be won?

WHOSE WAR?

"If you are fighting the war", Mr. Bhulabhai said, "merely in the sense that you are going to raise your dignity higher and higher in the eyes of the world, by all means do so, but do not tell us it is our war.

It will be only our war if you, here and now, tell us that you and I are equals, that you are as free as we are. It is the only thing which is important, namely, that the European people of the world should proclaim freedom for everybody and for this land."

Mr. Bhulabhai urged the immediate recall of the Indian High Commissioner in South Africa. Economic sanctions should be applied forthwith and as for any other measures which might be necessary it would be for the House to consider later.

KHARE'S REPLY

Dr. Khare replying to the debate said he could only claim he had done what he could within his limited powers and resources.

"I WISH," HE ADDED, "THAT INDIA WAS IN A POSITION TO DECLARE WAR AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA HERE AND NOW. HAD IT BEEN, I ASSURE THE HOUSE I WOULD HAVE LOST NO TIME IN TAKING AN ARMY AND BEING IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE FIELD MYSELF.

On the question of the withdrawal of the High Commissioner, Government had not come to a decision; the question was open. But before any withdrawal took place he would have to think twice.

As regards the "Natal Mercury's" observations to which Sardar Sant Singh had referred, Dr. Khare said he would wait and see what reprisals they would take. They might themselves find it necessary to declare our High Commissioner 'persona non-grata.'

Sir Raza Ali: Are you waiting for him to be kicked out?

He had asked the House to give advice, said Dr. Khare, and he therefore proposed to leave the matter of the amendments entirely to the decision of the House. Government would not take part in the voting.

The House thereafter passed the motion with the amendments and adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

Natal To Blame For Reciprocity Act

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 6.

Commenting on the Government of India's discriminatory measures, the "Rand Daily Mail" on Monday says that they may not mean much in practice but the intention is clear.

"Nothing has been settled. The struggle in all probability is just beginning, but it is profoundly to be regretted that it should be taking place at all, especially while both parties are engaged on the same side in the greatest war of history.

The paper recalls Mr. Clarkson's statement on Friday on Durban and Indian housing and adds, "It is now suggested in Natal that Government should nurse the baby. It is only fair to point out that it is not Government's baby, but belong strickly on Natal's doorstep".—Reuter.

NASIK M.L.A. ACQUITTED

(From A Correspondent).

NASIK, Nov. 6.

Mr. V. N. Naik, M.L.A., President, Nasik District Congress Committee and member, A.I.C.C., who was tried in the Sessions Court here under Defence of India Ordinance 3 (6) (B) of 1944 was acquitted to-day. The judgment was delivered at 12 noon.

Lt.-Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, new Commander of American forces in Indo-Burma Theatre.
U S O W I Photo.

Caught In Soviet Ring Of Steel And Fire

Will Hitler Dare Speak At Munich Beer Hall To-morrow?

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 6

Every eighth of November Hitler gathers his old Nazi gang together at the Munich Beer Hall to celebrate the anniversary of the Putsch of 1923.

It is the occasion when reviews of the past and outlines for the future are rare.

It is said on November 8, 1942, that the capture of Stalingrad was a foregone conclusion.

It was said last year that God designed him for a great purpose. What will he say this year if he speaks? He has not spoken since the night when Generals blew off their pants. How he will explain the impending Soviet invasion of Austria—his birthplace. What will be his thoughts when looking out from Berchtesgaden towards Austria he sees the advancing Soviets. Hitler certainly will not review the military situation in 1944 for then he will be forced to admit, he had two alternatives. He could have divided Eastern forces between Budapest and East Prussia or concentrate on one to neglect the other. Hitler had concentrated on East Prussia and Warsaw neglecting Budapest. Consequently nothing can prevent the Soviets from overrunning Hitler's birthplace.

Old men, women, boys and girls are dying in their tracks in East Prussia while German armed forces have reached the point of exhaustion. Such is the picture in East Prussia confronting Hitler. Soon Soviets may smash in their way to Koenisberg with Zharkov moving up from south surrounding East Prussia with all Germans dead or alive caught in the Soviet ring of steel and fire.

Such is the situation confronting Hitler on November 8, 1944. Will he dare speak?

BATTLE AT GATES OF BUDAPEST

MOSCOW, Nov. 6: (From Reuter's Special Correspondents:—The Red Air Force opened dawn to dusk bombardment of German communications radiating from Budapest. General Malinovsky has intensified the Red Army pressure on the Capital.

The Germans appear to have thrown the last Panzer reserves into the battle at the gates of Budapest. S. S. troops are attempting to stimulate the main German Hungarian forces into a fanatical stand. Many more German dead are stiffening on the frozen East Prussian ground after new German onslaughts resulting in the most savage hand-to-hand fighting.—Reuter.

STALIN ON "SOVIET'S DECISIVE VICTORIES"

MOSCOW, Nov. 6: Marshal Stalin made a speech this evening at a meeting of the Supreme Soviet celebrating the Twenty-Seventh Anniversary of October Revolution.

"The fourth year of war has been a tear of decisive victories for the Soviet armies and the armies of our Allies", he said. "This time the Germans are forced to wage a war on two fronts and as a result they have been thrown back to the frontiers of Germany.—Reuter.

Hitler's Activities

LONDON, Nov. 6: Berlin to-day mentioned Hitler's activities for the first time since September 19. According to the German News Agency, he personally handed Colonel-General Johannes von Blaskowitz on October 28 Oak leaves to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross.—Reuter.

U. S. Aviation Plans To Be Modified

CHICAGO, Nov. 6: In the face of the joint opposition of the Latin American Republics, the demand by France for equal representation with the United States and Russia and the determination of the British Commonwealth of Nations that they be treated as separate sovereign States, it now becomes apparent that the United States proposals for an Executive Aviation Committee in which the United States and Russia are the only States with two members will be drastically modified by the Conference.—Reuter.

ALLIED PROGRESS IN BURMA

KANDY, Nov. 6: To-day's S. E. A. C "Communique" says:—

CHIN HILLS: Progress is maintained in our operations along the Tiddim-Fort White Road.

ARAKAN: During patrol clashes north-east of Buthidaung casualties were inflicted on the Japanese. West African troops in the Kaladan beat off a small-scale attack five miles north of Paletwa.

NORTHERN BURMA: Troops of the 36th British Division are patrolling south of Mawlu and Chinese troops along the Taping River near Myothit.

Early yesterday Allied fighters destroyed three of a small force of enemy aircraft attempting to sweep over Central Burma.

In the same action another Japanese aircraft was probably destroyed and three damaged; four were also damaged by anti-aircraft fire. One Allied aircraft is missing.—A. P.

Indian Army Release Regulations

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6: The Government of India have approved release regulations for the Indian Army and Women's Services, India. They are based on the same principles as the release regulations issued by the War Office, and apply equally to all personnel, British or Indian.

They envisage three types of releases: Class A, personnel surplus to requirements, who will be released in the priority of their ages and length of service, Class B, personnel urgently required for reconstruction work of national importance: and Class C, compassionate cases.

Similar regulations for the Royal Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force are under consideration.

While approving the measure, the Government of India fully appreciate that there can be no reduction in India's fighting commitments uhill Japan is defeated.—A. P.

Fourteen sick destitutes died in Calcutta hospitals on November 4 and 5, according to the Director of Public Information, Bengal. There were 57 new admissions and 22 persons were discharged from hospitals during these two days.

Mahatma Probes Into 'August Disturbances'

LETTER TO ANUGRAHA NARAIN SINHA, FORMER FINANCE MINISTER OF BIHAR

PATNA, November 6.

It is understood that Mr. Anugraha Narain Sinha, former Finance Minister, Bihar, has received directions from Mahatma Gandhi to secure all particulars regarding the steps taken by the Bihar Government in connection with the August Disturbances. Mr. Sinha has also been provided with a questionnaire on the basis of which the material is to be collected. It is learnt that similar directions have been sent to Congress leaders in other provinces also.—United Press.

DOMINION STATUS FOR JEWS IN PALESTINE

Strabolgi Leads New Organisation

LONDON, Nov. 6.—An important new unofficial organisation to promote the transformation of Palestine into a self-governing Jewish State with Dominion Status has been formed under the presidentship of Lord Strabolgi. The organisation which is understood to have been largely prompted by representations from the influential Jewish community in South Africa will be called "the Jewish Dominion of Palestine League."

An official statement by the League says that the object is to further friendship between the British and Jewish peoples based on justice, common interests and common ideals and encourage friendship and cooperation between the Dominion of Palestine and the surrounding Arab world.

Branches of the League are to be established throughout the British Empire and in Palestine with membership open to all without distinction, race or creed.

The Vice-Presidents are: Member of Parliament, Sir Patrick Hannon, Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode; and Lady Wedgwood. A number of Peers and members of Parliament of all parties have become members.—Reuter.

Vansittart Ridicules Franco's Neutrality

LONDON, Nov. 5:—Lord Vansittart, leader of the British School of thought which resists the idea of a "soft peace" for Germany, today, gave his opinion of General Franco's reported statement on Spain's neutrality and the hope that Spain would be represented at the peace conference. Lord Vansittart ridiculed the idea of General Franco's neutrality. He said his claim for a seat at the peace conference table was "altogether fantastic."

Lord Vansittart added: "As to General Franco's suggestion that he is not ideologically with Germany—what about the Anti-Comintern Pact? The issue of the possibility of a seat at the peace conference has already been answered in the British Parliament. There will be no place at the peace conference table even for neutrals whose neutrality is not in question. I am sure that is a manifestly right decision, and if there were any doubt about it, some of us including myself would raise a very considerable protest."—Reuter.

Russian Revolution Anniversary

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union (Parel Branch), Bombay Iron & Steel Workers' Union, Bombay Chemical Workers' Union, Bombay Oil & Soap Workers' Union, Lal Bawta Press Workers' Union, Hotel Workers' Union, Dying, Bleaching and Printing Workers' Union, Bombay Beedi Kamgar Union, Hume Pipe Workers' Union, the 27th anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at Kamgar Maidan Parel.

At 7 a.m. there will be Red Flag salutation. Mr. P. C. Joshi the General Secretary of the Communist Party will unfurl the flag and address the gathering.

At 7 p.m. there will be a rally which will include: Songs and ballads by the I. P. T. A. speech of the president, Sardar Prithvi Singh, speeches by Messrs. S. G. Sardesai and Dr. Mohammad Ashraf on 'The Call of the great Russian Revolution', physical culture and Gymnastic feats' demonstrations by various Vyayam Shalas and songs and a ballet 'The Collective Farm' by the Bengal Cultural Squad.

KHER AT WARDHA

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 6: Mr. B. G. Kher, former Premier of Bombay, has arrived here.—A. P.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Public meetings at Fort Trust Kamgar Sadan, Mazagaon, and Gokhale Road South, Saitanchouki in the evening to celebrate All-India Adult Franchise Day.

RAINS DAMAGE RICE CROP

(From A Correspondent)

HONAVAR, Nov. 4.

Harvesting of paddy crops have been impeded by rains in Kanara. Crops have been severely damaged.

BEEF-LESS DAY IN CITY

The Superintendent of Municipal Markets informs that there will be no beef in the markets today, Tuesday.

JAPAN BREAKS WITH RUMANIA

LONDON, Nov. 6: The Japanese News Agency said today that the Japanese have broken off relations with Rumania.—Reuter.

TITO'S FORCES CAPTURE BITOLJ

LONDON, Nov. 6: Marshal Tito's forces have liberated Bitolj and now control the whole of the Yugoslav-Greek frontier, says a Yugoslav communique.

The Yugoslav "communique" reports the capture of Dubovik.

In Albani patriots have now liberated the greater part of the capital Tirana, where street fighting has been proceeding for the past three days.

Mrs. Krishnabai Panjikar of Dharwar writes that she did not attend the Conference of Congress workers held in Bombay last week and that she had informed Mr. S. K. Patil, the organiser of the Conference, of her inability to so attend, giving him her reasons.

In Italy

ALLIES MAKE LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

ALLIED ADVANCED H.Q., MEDITERRANEAN, Nov. 6.—To-day's Allied communique states: "Navy: During the last five days Allied warships again bombarded enemy positions near the Franco-Italian frontier. In the Aegean on November 5, an enemy freighter and her escorting motor launch were sunk near the island of Piscopi.

With the improvement in weather conditions in Italy, patrols of both the 5th and the 8th Armies have been very active and certain local improvements to our forward positions have been made.

Yesterday strong forces of escorted heavy bombers attacked an oil refinery in Austria, while others attacked troop concentrations and railyards in Yugoslavia. Medium bombers concentrated on bridges and rail targets on the Brenner Pass Line. Communications in Albania and on the Riviera coast were also attacked. During these operations 15 fighters were destroyed. Five heavy bombers and seven others of our aircraft are missing.

FLYING BOMBS OVER SOUTHERN ENGLAND

LONDON, Nov. 6.—During the night one Heinkel 111 flying bomb launching aircraft was destroyed over the North Sea by a mosquito of R.A.F. Fighter Command.

The Germans last night directed flying bombs against Southern England, including the London area. Some bombs and a Heinkel parent plane are believed to have been shot down into the sea.

'MOSQUITOS' ATTACK STUTTGART

An Air Ministry 'communique' said to-day: "Last night 'mosquitos' of the R.A.F. Bomber Command made two attacks without loss on Stuttgart, where large fires were left burning."—Reuter.

U. S. Heavies Over Hamburg

LONDON, Nov. 6: United States Air Headquarters announces that oil refineries in the Hamburg region, industrial targets in the Ruhr Valley and other objectives in western Germany were attacked to-day by more than 1,100 United States heavy bombers escorted by more than 700 fighters.

A very strong force of U. S. A. F. Lancasters and Halifaxes this afternoon attacked Gelsenkirchen in the Ruhr.—Reuter.

Goods Train Derailed

WALTAIR, Nov. 6.

The District Transportation Officer, Waltair, wires: An Up shunting goods train was derailed at Mile No. 236/12/13 between Gumda and Parvatipuram. Sixteen wagons were telescoped and derailed and the track damaged. The main line has been blocked against passage of trains and will probably be cleared within the next 24 hours.—U.P.

City Beef Butchers' Strike To Continue

BOMBAY, Monday: Bombay beef butchers are to continue their strike, now in its fifth day, unless the general meeting of butchers fixed for to-morrow decides otherwise

A deputation led by the President of the Butchers' Association met the Director of Civil Supplies to-day and explained their difficulties with regard to the recent Government orders prohibiting the slaughter of cattle of certain descriptions and the system of licences to be enforced from January 1. The Director gave a sympathetic hearing it is stated, and a final reply will be given at the end of the week after consultation with the authorities concerned.—A. P.

Death Of Field-Marshal Dill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Field-Marshal Sir John Dill died last night in Walter Reed Army Hospital. He had been ill for several months with anaemia.

Sir John is survived by Lady Dill, who is at present in Washington, and by his son, Major John E. Guerin Dill, who is serving with the Royal Artillery in the Central Mediterranean. Sir John Dill had previously been Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

As senior British military member of the Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee in Washington, he took part in both the Quebec conferences. He was also at the Cairo meetings nearly a year ago and took part in many international military gatherings.

Early in 1943, he conferred in Calcutta with Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek and Field-Marshal Wavell.

When the war broke out, Sir John Dill was given command of the First Corps of the B. E. C. in France.

A few weeks before the German attack in May, 1940, he was brought back to England to become Vice Chief of the Imperial General Staff to General Ironside, whom he succeeded after the German breakthrough.

In the years before the war, Sir John Dill had served in Palestine during difficult times in 1936. He was succeeded there by then Major-General Wavell. He was almost 63 years old.—Reuter.

Field Marshal Dill's Body To Be Returned To Lond

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

Although the funeral plans are incomplete and some sources think the body will be returned to Great Britain, it is believed the interment will take place in the Arlington National Cemetery on Wednesday after the memorial service in the Washington Cathedral.—Reuter.

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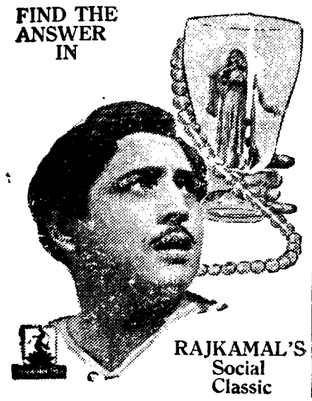
COULD WINE & WOMAN CRUSH HIS SOUL?

FIND THE ANSWER IN



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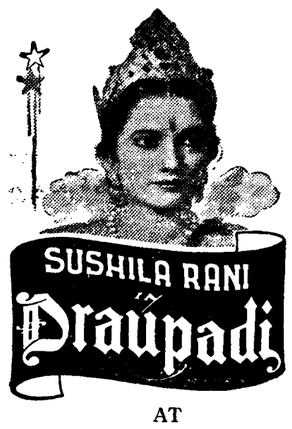

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Vad 7, 2001.
Muslim: Zilkad 20, 1363.
Parsi: Khordad 5, 1314.
Sunrise: 7-41 a.m. Sunset: 7-3 p.m.
Hightide: 5-43, 17-40.
Lowtide: 12-28, 23-25.
PEOPLE'S PROVINCIAL FOOD COUNCIL: Corporation Hall, 5 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

Dr. BEHRAM DORABJI SAKLATVALA—brother of Sir Sorab Saklatvala, expired at Hanford, California, on Saturday night, 4th November. Uthamna Ceremony at Tata Bandra Agiary on Tuesday, 7th November, at 4-45 p.m. (N. S. T.).

To-day's Engagements

BLAVATSKY LODGE, T. S.: Mr. M. Bhatt will conduct a study class at the Besant Hall of the Lodge at French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day, at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.), on "Upanishade."

GATHA SOCIETY: Public meeting of the Society in K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 136, Apollo Street, Fort, today at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, will explain Gatha Vohukhshatra (Yasna Ha 51) strophes 9, 10 and 11.

BOTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY: Weekly Luncheon Meeting, to day, at 1-30 p.m., Green's Hotel. Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey, I.M.S., will speak on "Penicillin" Only Rotarians can attend.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Procession in Dadar area on Sunday evening and public meeting on its termination at Shivaji Park to celebrate All-India Adult Franchise Day of 7th November.

BOMBAY ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE: A function to award literacy certificates to new literates will be held to-day, at 8 p.m. (N. S. T.), at Kapad Chawl, Sayani Road, Prabhadevi. Mr. S. K. Patil will preside and will give away the certificates.

ANSWERING YOU: All-India Radio, Bombay will present at 9-45 p.m., today "Answering you", a programme in English in which experts will answer any questions from listeners. H. R. Stimson will be the question master and Dorris Gerrard, D. E. Budgett-Meakin and R. Hawkins will constitute the panel of experts.

BOMBAY ALL MALAYALEE CONFERENCE: At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bombay All Malayalee Conference, Mr. C. B. Kumar, was elected Chairman.

The Conference will be held on November 19 at Sunderabai Hall. Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai will preside. There will be various items of Kerala entertainments.

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION: Invites applications from deserving Muslim students desiring small financial aids for prosecuting studies. Applications must be submitted through heads of the schools or colleges giving full particulars about the financial position of their guardians and whether the applicants are in receipt of any scholarships, etc.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN CIVIC VOTERS' ASSN: The following office-bearers and Managing Committee were elected, for the 1st year:—

President: Rao Bahadur U. S. Desai; Vice-Presidents; Mr. V. Patil and Mr. C. D. Barfiwalla, Jt. Honorary Secretaries: Mr. Veerbal H. Mehta and Mr. H. Roy; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. G. R. Shroff, Hon. Auditor: Mr. M. A. Mehta.

Managing Committee: Sjt. S. S. Naik, Jashtaram S. Kapadia, N. K. Bhagwat, Ratilal T. Parekh, D. C. Modi, Paul A. Pareira, Ardeshar J. Mistri, D. A. Gomes, Balaram D. Thakar, A. B. Pakhade, N. R. Hardikar, S. V. Iyer, A. B. Patil and Mrs. Maherbanu Jhabwala.

ART OF CHITTAPRASAD: Shriyut Chittaprasad is not only a painter and a sculptor but also a very serious young man with a flare for philosophical study which is reflected in his work. India needs many more artists of his type to coordinate art with life", said Mr. Mail, President of the Art Society of India, in opening an exhibition of sketches come from real life by Shriyut Chittaprasad during his recent tour in Bengal.

The exhibition includes a few sketches of famine-scenes on Calcutta pavements by two Muslim artists, Zainul Abedin and Quamarul Hasan.

Revelations About Explosion In Kalyan

An alleged attempt to overcome kerosene scarcity by illicit manufacture of kerosene from crude oil acids and other chemicals resulted in an explosion tragedy in which 12 persons are reported to have died on the spot and 75 are reported to be still lying in hospitals at Kalyan and Thana.

This case in which eight persons are arrested came up for hearing before the Resident Magistrate, Kalyan when he refused bail to the accused.

It is learnt that the said explosion which took place on October 28 on Vallibur Road near Patribai Jalal's house was caused when some persons were carrying out illicit manufacture of kerosene.

One Killed In Faction Fight

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Nov. 6: On Sunday last at about 1 p.m. in a faction fight between two rival parties of Pathans and Hindus at Vazcola, Santa Cruz, Mohamed Jarin Abdul Khalil (30), a Pathan, received stab wounds and beating with sticks and bamboos. He was removed to the Bandra Hospital, where he succumbed to the injuries at 4 p.m.

Sharad Babu Raut has been arrested and detained in lock-up, while Narayan Babu Raut, Laxaman Babu Raut and three others are absconding.

Bharati Memorial

To perpetuate the memory of the late lamented Subramania Bharati, the great poet-patriot of South India it is proposed to establish a library in the place of his birth, viz., Ettayapuram, South India. Bharati had dedicated his life to the service of his Motherland. He was the author of the renaissance movement in Tamil verse and prose.

To perpetuate the memory of this great son of India, 'Kalki' of Madras has started a fund and a representative committee has been formed in Bombay to make collections to the Fund. It is hoped that all lovers of Indian nationalism and literature will contribute liberally to the fund. Contributions may be sent to:—Sri. H. Sivaramakrishnan, Akhila Kunj, Brahmanwada Road, Matunga, G. I. P.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND: Grand total on Nov. 4, Rs. 2,60,13,767-8-2.

Dr. Dawood Hajee Nassur has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Bombay.

CITY CONGRESS WORKERS TO CONFER DURING WEEK-END

Reorganisation Of Municipal Party And Implementing Resolution Of Purge In Congress Executives

One more step in the campaign to rebuild the Congress organisation in the city will be taken this week when Congress workers will meet and put the finishing touches to the organisational part of Congress work.

The Congress enrolment campaign has gone on with a swing and already 30,000 citizens have been enrolled as Congress members. The Congress workers in the city have, however, set their target at one lakh and are confident of achieving it before the year is out.

Meanwhile they are planning to implement the resolutions touching various items of the constructive programme, passed at the recent conference of Congress workers of the Province. Each item of the programme such as students, industrial workers, shop assistants, Harijans, spread of Hindustani, etc., will be put in charge of a small committee of three active workers. The Committee will be vested with full responsibility for the carrying out of the particular item of the programme which is entrusted to them. This will also result in decentralisation of work and is thus expected to contribute to efficiency.

MUNICIPAL PARTY

The efficiency drive has also hit the Congress Municipal Party. It has been found that the various stopgap expedients which were made during the absence in jail of the important Congress members have led to confusion and the party has not succeeded in rendering such civic service as it would have liked to do. Therefore it has now been decided to completely reorganise the party machine. With this end in view all the members of various statutory Municipal Committees as well as members of the Council of the Party have placed their resignations in the hands of Mr. S. K. Patil, the leader of the Party. It does not follow, however, that the resignations will come into force *ipso facto*. The party members are going to meet and decide the Committee on which or the office in which each of them can most actively and effectively serve. To the extent necessary to facilitate this reorganisation, the resignation of members will be made effective and elections held to fill in vacancies.

All these decisions will be taken at a series of private and informal conferences of Congressmen which will be held in the city from about the middle of this week.

PURGE ISSUE

The question of expelling from Executive Committees of the Congress organisation such persons who may have opposed the declared policies of the Congress, as envisaged in another resolution adopted at the Conference of Congressmen held last week-end will also be considered at these meetings.

NAVJIVAN TRUST TO DEMAND DAMAGES

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

It is reliably learnt that Mr. Jivanji Desai on behalf of Navjivan Trust had made a demand to return papers valued above Rs. 50,000, files and typewriters that were missed from Navjivan Press after its being taken possession of by Government. The District Magistrate has shown his inability to do anything without orders from Government of India.

Sjt. Desai has referred the whole question to higher authorities at Delhi and Bombay and if nothing is done it is likely that Navjivan Trust may go to Court and take steps to sue Government for the damages and claims mentioned above.

Corporation Throws Out Deorukhkar's Resolution

The resolution of Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar to purchase a copy of the "Verdict on India" at municipal cost for the Municipal Councillors and to express thanks of the Corporation to the author of the book was thrown out by the Corporation as no one seconded the resolution after Mr. Deorukhkar moved it.

Mr. Deorukhkar at an earlier stage wanted priority for a certain resolution standing in his name, but Mr. Nagindas T. Master, the Mayor, pointed out that on former occasion Mr. Deorukhkar had asked for priority for his resolution, which was granted but afterwards he did not move it. He did not wish to come in the way of the rights and privileges of the House but when a councillor trifles with the privilege and brings the House into contempt and derision, he would ask for the support and co-operation of the House. He refused permission to Mr. Deorukhkar to move his resolution.

The House then considered the resolution of Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji increasing the salary of the Chief Auditor from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 and during the debate Mr. M. N. Talpade used the words "jobbery" and "nepotism" to which Mr. S. K. Patil protested. An adjournment was then moved and the House was then adjourned till Thursday.

The Mayor then announced that he was invited by the Mayor of Calcutta when the latter was in Bombay to the Mayors' Conference which is to be held in the third week of November. He had agreed to go there after consulting some friends in the Corporation and he asked the House to bless his mission.

"November 7th Exhibition"

"The 7th of November is not only a Red Day but a red-letter day for the whole of humanity! Humanity to-day must turn its face towards this great day with gratitude for on this day mankind entered a new era—the era of Socialist civilization", said poet Harendranath Chattopadhayaya declaring opened the "November 7th Exhibition" organized by the Friends of the Soviet Union at the Mody Hall on Monday evening, in celebration of the 27th anniversary of the great Russian revolution.

Proceeding Mr. Chattopadhayaya praised the unity of the Soviet people and added that it was their unity of vision that enabled their workers, their fighters, their scientists, their musicianan, writers, artists, and their cameramen to hurl back the German invader, and to march forward to liberate the tortured people of Europe.

The exhibition contains sections entitled "Soviet Cameramen at War". "The Defence of Leningrad", "Stalingrad" "The Culture They Defend" and "The Liberation of Europe". Apart from photographs there are in the exhibition a number of striking Soviet posters depicting the heroism of the people and a number of other interesting items.

The exhibition will remain open till Thursday next from 12 noon to 9 p.m. daily.

Rice Special For Malabar

A special train carrying about 30,000 maunds of rice for Malabar left Sheikhupura (Punjab) on Sunday. Similar trains are due to leave shortly for the deficit regions from various rice centres in the province.

'QUAKE SHOCK RECORDED BY COLABA OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity with its epicentre about 900 miles away from Bombay was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 2-29 a. m. (I. S. T.) on November 6.—A. P.

GEOPOLITICS CONFERENCE.

The Internationalism, Peace and Geopolitics Education Sectional Conference of the All-India Federation of Educational Association will be held on the 31st December, 1944, at 2 p.m., at the Pt. Prithi Nath High School, Cawnpore, under the Chairmanship of Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe of Indore.

'HABEAS CORPUS' PETITION DISMISSED

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bhagwati)

In the matter of Dr. Murray Purdy, a detenu.

Joachim Alva, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Forum" ..... Petitioner.

This was the hearing of a petition under Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code for a writ in the nature of 'habeas corpus' calling upon the Commissioner of Police to produce Dr. Murray Purdy before the High Court to be dealt with according to law or to be set at liberty.

The petitioner came to know Dr. Murray Purdy as a naturopath who had suggested to him a menu for the maintenance of perfect health. The petitioner believed that he was an American citizen. The petitioner came to know of his arrest on reading the news of his arrest in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 25th September.

The petitioner was arrested on 21st September 1944 under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules and later on an order of detention under Section 3 (1) of the new Restriction and Detention Ordinance III of 1944 (which has in effect replaced Rule 26) was passed upon him. On 12th October 1944. Dr. Purdy was put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate along with two others for robbery of currency notes of over Rs. 2 lakhs and remanded to police custody. On 17th October, the order of detention under the Detention Ordinance was cancelled by the Government of Bombay.

These facts having been placed on affidavit, counsel for the petitioner submitted to a dismissal of the petition which had become infructuous. His Lordship accordingly dismissed it with costs.

Mr. H. R. Pardiwala instructed by Messrs. Nanu Hormusjee and Co. appeared for the petitioner.

The Advocate-General Mr. N. P. Engineer, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

You Can Take All-Wheat Rations

In Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District from November 12 ration card holders and ration permit holders will be able to get, if they so desire, the entire ration in wheat instead of only upto 75 per cent. as at present.

TODAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, Nov. 7.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Shamala Mazgaonkar 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 To-morrow 9-15 Siddhanath Parab (Flute) 9-30 Gane (H) 9-45 Bhajan. 12-30 Bhavgeet (M) 5-0 Thumri Aur Dadra 5-15 Siddhanath Parab (Flute) 5-30 Sumitra M. Rane 5-40 Kannada Songs 5-55 Locals 6-0 For Children (G) 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 News Commentary (G) 6-50 Music from Film 7-0 Ratan Diwas (M) 7-15 Sumitra M. Rane 7-25 Less-Known Raagas 8-0 Sitar Aur Violin 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 Radio Reconnaissance 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-45 Answering You 10-15 Military Band Concert.

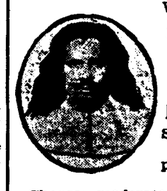
BOMBAY—2.

89.15 m. (3365 kc/s) 8-0 a.m Music 8-5 Onkarnath Thakur.
61.48 m. (4.880 kc/s)—9-0 a.m. String Music.
89.15 m. (3,365 kc/s)—7-30 p.m. Com. News 7-42 Music 7-45 Rural Listeners 8-15 Shamala Mazgaonkar 9-0 Siddhanath Parab (Flute) 9-15 Shamala Mazgaonkar 10-15 "Khemro Lodan" (G) 10-45 Sarangi.

MISSING

Goan Girl age about 12 name Joan Pereira coming from Goa by Railway is missing this morning at Poona Station. Any kind person knowing her whereabouts will please inform M/s. Bennett & Co., Auctioneers, Apollo St. or phone No. 35192 and oblige.

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED.
SERVICE TO HUMANITY IS SERVING GOD



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(a) Must be able to type at 35-40 words per minute from manuscript. Will be required to pass a test before recruitment. Preliminary training may be given. Allowance whilst under training Rs. 60/- p. m. *(b)* Pay on appointment will be Rs. 60/- p. m. plus dearness allowance. Annual increments of Rs. 5/- upto Rs. 100/-

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 6.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 9 hours L.M.T. on 3-11-44:-

Allahabad 94 70 0, BOMBAY 89 76 0, Calcutta 90 67 0, Cawnpore 94 64 0, Cuttack 90 71 0, Darjeeling 56 46 0, Delhi 95 63 0, Dehra Dun 82 58 0, Jacobabad 92 60 0, Karachi 91 72 0, Lahore 90 57 0, Lucknow 93 64 0, Madras 89 75 0.1, Nagpur 89 70 0.1, Patna 90 68 0, Peshawar 79 51 0, Shillong 67 44 0, Simla 64 44 T.—A.P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Let each man make of himself that which he instructs others to be. Himself well-controlled he may control others.

Gautama Buddha.

The Bombay Chronicle

INDIANS HIT BACK

The Indian situation in Natal is already very grave and threatens to be graver still. The Anti-Indian Residential Property Regulation Ordinance has passed its third reading in the Natal Provincial Council almost unanimously in the teeth of unanimous opposition from Indians. As a result of this action has been taken by the Government of India for the first time under Section 3 of the Reciprocity Act, which was passed by the Indian Legislature in 1943 but the application of which was held in abeyance pending the result of the Government of India's efforts to obtain a satisfactory solution of the problem created by the Pegging Act. Disabilities in respect of acquisition, holding and disposal of property have been imposed on South Africans domiciled in the provinces of Natal and Transvaal where similar disabilities exist against Indians. Only these retaliatory disabilities have been imposed "for the present" and more ones seem probable in view of the proceedings of the Central Assembly here. The "Natal Mercury," amazed at the very possibility of self-assertive attitude on the part of the Government of India, holds out the threat that, if the Government invokes the Reciprccity Act, "a most unfortunate situation will arise, for the South African would find it difficult to avoid taking drastic measures of reprisal." The Act has been invoked and may be invoked again to meet reprisals. The situation is certainly unfortunate but after the wanton offensive taken by the Natal Government, retaliatory action by the Government of India was inevitable. The latter would have only stultified itself if it had not taken action under an Act already passed by the Legislature. It is, indeed, profoundly regrettable, as pointed out by the "Rand Daily Mail", that "there should be such a struggle while both parties are engaged on the same side in the greatest war of history". But it is the Natal Government that provoked the struggle.

As was to be expected the Central Assembly has recommended to Government that all powers under the Reciprocity Act be applied against South African nationals in India, that the Indian High Commissioner in South Africa be recalled, and that economic sanctions be enforced against South Africa. It is fortunate the Government is fully sympathetic towards these recommendations. Some action has already been taken under the Reciprocity Act and more is contemplated. It is reassuring to learn from Dr. Khare, Commonwealth Relations Member, that the Government is also considering carefully the questions of recalling the High Commissioner and the use of economic sanctions. From a purely material point of view the effect of these measures on South Africa may not be much immediately. But, as pointed out by Dr. Khare and several others, it is no small thing from the point of view of world opinion that India is resisting with all the means in her power every legislation that is painted with racial discrimination. Altogether, a grave struggle has been forced on India but India is prepared to see it through as it is a question of national honour. The only way for the situation to be retrieved before it gets beyond control is for the Natal Government to suspend the operation of the new Ordinance and give a fair chance to the working of the Pretoria Agreement. It will be wise for the Union Government to press the Natal Government to adopt this course or for the Governor-General to withhold assent to the new Ordinance. As regards the British Government, we cannot do better than repeat the words of Dr. Khare: "They claim to be our trustees and I am bound to say that no trustee in the world can afford, for any length of time, to look on with supreme indifference while his ward is being insulted and assaulted, for the very simple reason that in the very process of natural evolution, as time goes on, the ward is bound to attain the status of an independent entity himself."

Fantastic Claim

Whatever one may think of Lord Vansittart's fanatical hatred of the German people and the harsh treatment that he wants meted out to them, one must agree with his views on General Franco and his Spain. The Caudillo claims that Spain has been strictly neutral and demands a seat in the Peace Conference. Lord Vansittart correctly describes this claim as "almost fantastic." To insist, as General Franco does, that Spain has been neutral is to present a remarkable instance of audacity. The Caudillo has his present *raison-d'etre* in adherence to Nazism and Fascism; he was brought to power in Spain openly by Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany. His speeches and the behaviour both of himself and his Ministers were, in the early years of the war, definitely pro-Axis, anti-Allied and anti-democratic. He made no secret of where his sympathies lay. He has changed progressively with the changes in the fortunes of war but the change is so patently clumsy that it can deceive no one. No neutral had so definitely aligned himself with the Axis and Axis ideology as General Franco. He is the last man to deserve any recognition at a Peace Conference. In fact, the existence of his regime in Spain is a denial of, and challenge to, the fundamental professions of the Allied Powers at war. What is really needed is that Mr. Winston Churchill should revert to his old Civil War stand and unsay the "kindly words" that he uttered sometime ago about Franco's Spain.

Frankly Speaking

Jap Air Efforts

If the Japanese were badly knocked about and bled in recent naval battles in Philippine waters the Americans, too, have had to suffer a few bruises. This is evident from the statement by Admiral Nimitz that, in order to keep the Japs guessing, details of the damage sustained by American units will not yet be announced. That damage is, of course, comparatively inconsiderable. But more interesting is the recent report that Japanese aircraft attacked one of the carrier groups of Admiral Halsey's fleet damaging several ships. This attack also cannot affect the striking power of the American Navy or American mastery of the entire Pacific. In fact, almost immediately following this attack the Japs themselves have had to report raids on Luzon by American carrier borne planes. Moreover, it is an important and noteworthy fact that Admiral Nimitz has so far kept in reserve a fleet nearly equal in strength to Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet, namely, the Fifth Fleet.

"Human V-1"

But the Japanese attack on a carrier group of the Third Fleet is interesting in two respects: first, the Japs are desperately trying to take the maximum advantages of land based air strength that they still possess in the Philippines, secondly, they have thrown into the battle what they call their "human V-1" weapons, that is, the suicide squad of airmen deliberately taught and trained to crash to their death on enemy targets. But while the latter may and will cause some trouble and inflict damage, neither of the two is going to make any effective impression on American power or the progress of American operations against Japan. The Americans have already begun using bases on Leyte and, in fact, General MacArthur reports shrewd blows on the remnants of the Jap air force in the Philippines. Once it is possible to operate land based aircraft from Leyte and other islands on a large scale, Japan's human weapon, too, will be overwhelmed into ineffectiveness.

Encouraging Raid

We regard the first air attack on Singapore as very encouraging. It is a dramatic reminder of how far the situation has changed since Singapore, exposed to the mercy of the Japs from land, sea and air, fell within a few weeks of Japan's aggression. It also of course, caused material damage to Jap installations and shipping. But the attack is encouraging because, in the first place, it shows that there is now no part of Japanese or Japanese occupied territory, from Manchuria and Japan to Balik Papan and Singapore, left unexposed to Allied Air assaults. In the second place the fact that Singapore is covered by American Super-Fortress in strength renders it a dangerous base for any Japanese Fleet. It is like blockading the Japanese Navy on the other side of Singapore, and, therefore, further ensuring the supremacy of the British Eastern Fleet for large scale operations in the Bay Bengal.

Town Planning

Planning is the talk of the day but town planning, which is an essential part of planning in general, has not yet received the attention it deserves. The importance of town planning was well brought out in a public lecture delivered last week in the city by Mr. B. R. Kagal, Chief Town Administrator. Jamshedpur, who is now touring India on behalf of the Health Survey and Development Committee of the Government of India. Mr. Kagal rightly pointed out that planning should include the country-side as well as towns, that the subject should have a due place in the University curricula, and that there should also be carefully considered legislation and co-ordination of the various departments concerned. Few, if any, will deny the importance of these suggestions. But to carry out all of them requires Governments enjoying far more confidence and co-operation of the public than the present ones do.

Utkal University

The Utkal University, which was inaugurated at Cuttack last week, is, like the province itself, one of the poorest in the country. But it has the advantage of whole-hearted devotion to it on the part of all sections of the people of the province including the States therein. And even as the poorest of men have been able to set an example of plain living and high thinking, the University of Utkal, too, may be able to set a similar example to sister institutions, some of which seem inclined to attach too much importance to capitalised funds. The essence of a University is the readiness of competent professors to impart instruction even at a sacrifice. We cannot believe the Utkal University will be lacking in such professors. In his Convocation address to the University Dr. Sachidanand Sinha, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, did well to impress upon the first batch of the Utkal University, that Swaraj is the first and foremost thing that India needs to-day, that Swaraj is "the only remedy for the very unsatisfactory and deplorable situation in this country." It behoves the graduates of the University to ponder deeply over these sentiments, wrung from the heart of a prominent leader and publicist of long and varied experience, and to plan their own part in the present struggle for Swaraj.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

(Continued from Page 1)

nominated a few weeks later as the Democrats' candidate for a fourth term. Then began the active phase of America's quadrennial election contest. Hitting hard at the Democrats' record of domestic policies, Dewey asserted his right to speak on foreign policies also. As an alternative to the view that foreign policy should be "non-partisan" Dewey said it should be "bi-partisan."

Because he was campaigning against an experienced rival who had not only been head of the U. S. Government but, ultimately, the negotiator of all agreements with foreign governments, Dewey took on a foreign policy adviser, the able and experienced student of international affairs, John Foster Dulles. Dulles entered into discussions with Secretary of State Hull. The astute move contributed to consolidating American opinion.

ENGLISH-IRISH ANCESTRY

Dewey was born in a small town (Owosso) in the midwestern state of Michigan on March 24, 1902, in an apartment over the general store his maternal grand-father, Alfred Thomas, conducted. His father was editor of a weekly newspaper, the Owosso "Times", and the Republican chairman of the country. His grandfather, George Martin Dewey, was one of the founders of the Republican party. Admiral George Dewey, hero of Manila Bay in the Spanish-American War of 1898, was his third cousin.

On his father's side Dewey is of English descent; a Thomas Dewey had settled near Boston in 1634. On his mother's he is part Irish; his maternal grandmother came from County Cork. Young Thomas Edmund Dewey came from the "typical" American family and lived the "typical" American boyhood. At 10 he sold magazine subscription and began earning pocket money by setting type in his father's printshop and working on neighbouring farms. At 17 he had money enough for a year at the University of Michigan. He was an able student, editor of the campus daily, a good debator and member of the singing club.

FROM MUSIC TO POLITICS!

For a time it seemed in doubt whether music or law, and law's natural accompaniment, politics, would claim his attention. Dewey won a state-wide singing contest and was urged by his music teacher to develop his fine baritone voice. When after graduating in 1923 Dewey went to New York to enter Columbia University Law School, he still continued voice study and earned money by singing in choirs on Sunday. Law and politics did claim him, but music also won. While studying music he met a young singer from the south-western state of Texas, Miss Francis Hutt. She became Mrs. Dewey in 1928.

Personally attractive, of medium height, Dewey was known as vigorous and alert in the courtroom. He gave the same impression in informal gatherings while governor and more recently, in meeting the press as a political candidate. One writer said of him: "Dewey is by nature as quick, inquisitive and forceful a man as ever lived. Everything interests him, most of all government problems. He attacks with a machinegun series of questions. Features fly until the problem emerges in all its nakedness."

In 1943 Dewey said that the "greatest single need is for better management in government."—U.S.O.W.I.

Dr. Behram Saklatwala Killed In Plane Accident

PITSBURG, Nov. 6.

Dr. Behram Saklatwala, brother of Sir Sorabji Saklatwala, Director of the Tatas was killed on Saturday night in a passenger plane crash at Hanford, California. He was the only civilian passenger among servicemen and a crew of three, all whom were killed as the plane appeared to fall to pieces in mid air during an electric storm.

Dr. Saklatwala, who was a consultant in chemical and metallurgical fields, was born in 1881 in Bombay and came to America in 1909. He is survived by a widow here.

The late Dr. Behram Saklatwala was the brother of the late Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, a former Communist member of Parliament, and a nephew of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, the great Indian industrialist.

Recently Dr. Behram was described by America's leading electro-chemists as an outstanding expert in the field of alloys. He patented Cor-Ten steel which is produced by the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary comapanies. Some time ago he was invited to deliver the Joseph W. Richards lectures, given each year in the memory of the founder of the Electro-Chemical Society of America.

Educated in Bombay, Dr. Saklatwala was an American citizen of long standing and was 55 years of age at the time of his death.

Organising Journalists On Union Basis

PATNA, Nov. 5: The decision to call an All-India convention for working journalists shortly for the purpose of forming an All-India National Union of Working Journalists was reached at a meeting of the Bihar Journalists' Association this evening. Babu Murli Manohar Prasad, editor of the "Searchlight" presided.

The meeting passed a resolution asking journalists all over the country to organise themselves on an union basis in order to safeguard the interests of the profession. It was decided to get in touch with various provincial journalists' associations immediately for the purpose.

It protested strongly against the recommendations of the Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C. held at Lahore recently and called upon the Committee to revise its resolution and recommend a basic salary of Rs. 150 per month and a graded scale of pay.

The meeting asked for a six-hour six day week for working journalists In the absence of pension and other security provision for journalists, it wanted the management's quota of contribution to the provident fund to be double the contribution of an employee, and also a profit sharing bonus and at least three months' notice for the termination of service.

The meeting also protested against the decision of the A.I.N.E.C. in creating a distinction between journalists working in English and Indian languages newspapers and not specifically including journalists working in news agencies and periodicals in the scope of its recommendations.—A. P.

Will Labour Party Go Into Coalition With Tories Again?

Two Party System To Stay: Britain Will Soon See Another Labour Govt.

(By PROF. G. CATLIN)

Specially Contributed To "Chronicle"

LONDON, Nov. 4

From the point of view of British domestic politics perhaps the most important event last week has been Mr. Churchill's speech proposing extension of the life of Parliament by yet another year. In the United States, Canada, Australia and elsewhere, wartime elections have taken place, but not in Britain. War difficulties apart, the plea had been that too many people had moved, that electoral registers were therefore out of date, that much of the population was in the Army and so a fair election was impossible. All these difficulties, however, could have been overcome by having an election based upon the production of identity cards by those claiming to vote from any particular district. A better reason would seem to be that none of the Coalition parties wanted election because they were already in the Government, and none of the Opposition groups wanted it, because in the existing mood of the country they might have been eliminated.

As a consequence the present Parliament will continue to be the longest in English history, except perhaps the famous Long Parliament of the Civil Wars and the Restoration Parliament of Charles II.

"CARETAKER GOVERNMENT"

At one time there was some discussion about its renewal by six months only, but Mr. Churchill favoured a full twelve-month period.

Mr. Churchill explained that he did not expect this Parliament to outrun its full term, but he did not anticipate dissolution before the end of the "German War." To this will have to be added about three months for an adequate number of soldiers to return home—a point which such statesmen as Mr. Arthur Greenwood have made with great emphasis. Between this period some kind of a "caretaker Government" will have to be in charge, with the Legislature itself not in session.

The net result of all this is that a general election can scarcely be expected before Summer and probably not before autumn. When the election comes it is further pretty clear that the Labour Party, unhampered by any affiliations conceded to the suppliant Common Wealth or Communist Parties, will fight on its party programme.

What is not equally clear is whether, when the election is over, the Labour Party would be prepared to go back into the Coalition again, at least until the conclusion of the Japanese War," and perhaps until the conclusion of the Peace Conference.

It would be foolish to underestimate the degree of prejudice among the Labour rank and file against "going into Coalition with the Tories again." Whether that prejudice will be shared by certain Labour Ministers is more open to question.

Potentially, the Gallup polls of public opinion are one of the great Constitutional developments of our time, although they are viewed with green and jealous eye by the members of the sovereign Parliament. But whether upto the present moment these polls are really very accurate indices of public opinion is, in many quarters, doubted. For what it is worth the relevant poll indicated that a majority would be opposed to the notion of party Government, so long as any war, requiring full national effort, was on.

Also the Labour Party managers, who might well anticipate success in the campaign on domestic issues directed against the Conservative leadership of Mr. Eden and Mr. R. A. Butler, might hesitate to burn their boats and refuse the chance of a coalition after the "khaki Election".

Under any circumstances it is highly improbable that Britain will depart from the two-party system, but it is very probable that Britain, within a short while, will see another Labour Government.

This makes the appointment of Lord Listowel, until recently the Labour whip of the House of Lords, as Under-Secretary of State for India the more interesting. Clearly the Labour Ministers have to share in the joint Cabinet responsibility. Nevertheless, the climate of opinion in the Labour Party as touching India has never been, to use an understatement, particularly sympathetic with the attitude of the India Office as, at least hitherto, expressed by Mr. Amery. To this climate of opinion, Lord Listowel as a party man must tend to conform. The reason for the appointment may be primarily of technical party nature. After Lord Snell's death the Labour Party had no one immediately available to take up his appointment at the Royal household.

Perhaps the most outstanding non-military event of the week in foreign affairs has been General Stilwell's recall. The full implication of this on the future of China is certainly immense but it would be better to reserve comment, pending further development arising out of this and the Moscow Conference.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

(Continued from Page 1)

premature death of the wage earner.

CIVILIAN CORPS

Roosevelt's administration provided a programme for American youth that is having continuing benefits in the present war effort. This is the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) that took 2,500,000 jobless youths and gave them work in voluntary camps where learned personal fitness and a variety of skills implementing the nation's economy.

Planless wartime over-expansion in 1914-18 reached its height in 1929 when the depression hit the United States. The plight of the American farmer was serious, his financial status grew progressively worse, and tenure of his land more precarious. In 1932, 10,039 farm mortgages were foreclosed. Roosevelt's appointment of Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture brought into effect a series of plans which took final form in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which combined control of surpluses with soil conservation, parity payments, and crop insurance.

Several agencies have been established since 1933 to relieve farmers of the many handicaps that confront them. One of the most successful of these was the Farm Security Administration set up in 1937. This agency provided lower-income farm families, who would not be aided otherwise, with financial assistance and training enabling them to raise their living standard and to increase their production of needed crops. Since 1937 about 1,000,000 small-farm families have acquired needed equipment, and the technical skill to operate it, through Government aid.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

One of Roosevelt's early acts was to ask Congress to establish the Tennessee Valley Authority, the most ambitious and far-reaching conservation project in U. S. history. TVA is a federal corporation charged with the complete development of the Tennessee River system for navigation, flood control and the production of electrical energy. Today TVA'S 18 big dams, its steam plants, chemical plants, huge power transmission system, research laboratories and its 650-mile navigation channel are all enlisted in war production.

There also have been extensive purchases of forest land, further withdrawal of public lands from settlement, measures to protect mineral, oil and gas reserves, establishment of the Soil Conservation Service, reclamation work in the Great Plains "Dust Bowl," rehabilitation of farm lands, regulation of coal mining, establishment of game and migratory fowl refuges and, finally, the creation of the National Resources Planning Board.

HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

A housing programme was pushed strongly by Roosevelt. The first step following the establishment of the Public Works Administration in 1933 was a limited public housing programme the object of which was decent housing for low-income groups. The method used was federal assistance to local communities. Under the U. S. Housing Authority, the Federal Government loaned money to local housing authorities and assisted them in building projects for their own communities. Under the federal programme from 1933 to 1941, when building except for war needs ceased, 132,000 low-rent housing units were built for families in the lowest income group, most of whom formerly occupied substantial dwellings in slum areas. The largest group affected by the national housing programme was 833,000 middle-income families who built or purchased houses under the Federal Housing Administration insurance plan. By insuring long-term home mortgages, FHA modernized the entire system of home financing and revived activity of private enterprise in the field of small home building. When war came, slum clearance, public housing projects, and domestic building by private enterprise ceased and all effort was directed toward providing war housing.

Not all of the measures sponsored by Roosevelt were approved by Congress. Among those which were defeated was the 1947 proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court, a proposal which precipitated a heated controversy throughout the nation.

ANTI-AGGRESSORS

President Roosevelt's first step toward meeting the threat of the aggressor nations was taken in 1933 when he obtained increased Congressional appropriations for the U. S. Army and Navy. Subsequent measures designed to meet that threat included his urging, in 1937, the "quarantine" of aggressors; arming all U. S. merchant vessels; the move against the German submarine menace to neutral shipping in 1941; and the signing of the Selective Training and Service Act in September, 1941, the nation's first peacetime measure for compulsory military training.

In August 1941, Roosevelt met British Prime Minister Winston Churchill on a battleship in mid-ocean to draw up the declaration of principles known as the "Atlantic Charter." In October of the same year, two months before Japan struck at the United States in the Pacific, he established by executive order the Office of Lend-Lease Administration to furnish supplies to "any country whose defence the President deems vital to the defence of the United States."

Lend-Lease has been the pool from which the British Empire including India, China, Russia, France and many other United Nations have drawn materials with which to speed the defeat of the common enemy.—U. S. O. W. I.

FR. ASSEMBLY TO MEET TODAY

LONDON, Nov. 5: One of the strangest assemblies that were ever witnessed in Paris will be held in Luxumoerg Palace—one of the last strongholds of the Germans during the fight to liberate the city—on Tuesday.

It will be a consultative assembly and be composed of men who fought secretly here for four years and former members of Chambers of Deputies, who were picked up by the Royal Air Force and brought to England.

This body will have to act as the voice of France till general election is held.

The United Press of India understands that those who fought the Germans inside France will dominate the assembly holding 194 seats out of 246. They will include the whole of the National Resistance Movement who opposed General de Gaulle's move to disarm the patriotic militia.

This National Council has since the liberation of Paris been holding watching brief on General de Gaulle's Government.

Probably the first Government measure will be the discussion of a loan of one hundred milliard francs which, it is rumoured, here, will be introduced at the Cabinet meeting today.

This, it is expected, will be the first attempt to save the franc by drawing in some paper money which is current in France at the moment by an inducement of three per cent. —United Press.

AMERICA'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

By: Gerald W. Johnson

(Mr. Johnson, a well-known American journalist and political commentator, was formerly an editorial writer for the "Baltimore Sun." He is now doing free-lance writing.)

In the autumn—to be exact, on November 7, 1944—the voters of the United States must choose a President to serve for four years, a House of Representatives to serve for two, and 32 Senators, one-third of the whole number, to serve for six. The time of the election is fixed not by statute, but by the organic law of the republic, the Constitution of the United States, which cannot be repealed by Congress and which can be amended only by a long and difficult process requiring the assent of three-fourths of the 48 States. So, in the midst of a great war, that country is going about its election in the customary fashion.

Unfortunately the customary fashion of American electioneering is well designed to confuse observers who are not familiar with both the laws and the traditions of the federal union; for an American election is governed partly by law and partly by tradition. They are so intimately bound together that where law ends and tradition begins is not always plainly apparent even to the native and much less so to the observer abroad. It is therefore, no wonder that misconceptions of the situation are already rife among the peoples of the United Nations. This anxiety is in no sense justified.

How does it happen, then, the observer may reasonably ask, that every day there are criticisms, outspoken and sometimes violent of the head of the State and the Commander of the American armed forces? The true answer to this question may serve at first only to increase the observer's bewilderment: for the true answer is that the head of the State and the Commander in chief are not under attack. The object of attack is the leader of the Democratic Party, which is the party now in power.

COMBINATION OF LAW AND TRADITION

Here is where the combination of law and tradition enters to confuse the picture. Franklin D. Roosevelt is President of the United States, which makes him by law chief executive of the nation and commander of all its armed forces; but the same man, not by law but by tradition, is at the same time leader of the majority party. To Americans the distinction is clear. Americans long ago developed a remarkable capacity to keep their thinking about the Presidency in water-tight compartments, so they can listen with equanimity to an opposition orator assailing the majority leader without supposing for a moment that he intends his objurgations to apply to the Commander-in-Chief.

Does this sound a little like Pooh-Bah explaining how, as Lord Chief Justice he cannot countenance what he does as Chancellor of the Exchequer? If so, one can only say that there is a wonderful understanding of human nature in Pooh-Bah.

In 1940 Mr. Roosevelt was elected President for the third time, contrary to all precedent. Observers agree that an important factor contributing to his success was strong public approval of his foreign policy which was based on support of the powers fighting the Axis. It would be the height of political folly to repudiate a policy approved by the people with such startling emphasis, nor is anyone publicly doing so. The hope of the opposition is to defeat Mr. Roosevelt on domestic issues and it is on domestic issues that they are basing the attack.

NATURE OF ELECTORAL PROCESS

Another reason for predicting that the election in November will not result in any sudden reversal of American foreign policy is the peculiar nature of the electoral process in the United States. People of other countries are frequently bewildered by it because it is not in fact what it purports to be in theory. The men who framed the U.S. Constitution in 1787 intended to remove the choice of the President from direct control by the people and entrust it to certain persons called Electors and supposed to be superior, in wisdom and experience, to the great mass of the voters. But the masses promptly broke up that neat little scheme; they simply refused to vote for any Elector until he had pledged himself in advance to vote for the man of their choice. However, the law was never changed and to this day Americans vote, not for a President, but for a list of Electors who have pledged themselves to vote for a particular candidate.

The candidates are selected by the political parties in national conventions held usually in the early summer of each election—that is to say, every fourth—year. These parties are informal in the sense that they are not recognized by the Constitution, but they are nonetheless an important part of the machinery of government.

At the opening of the present U.S. Congress the Democratic Party held the majority with 222 members of the House of Representatives and 57 members of the Senate. The opposition consisted of 209 Republicans and four minor party members in the House and 38 Republicans and one minor party member in the Senate within the last two years deaths and resignations have altered the figures somewhat, but the Democrats still hold a small majority. However, even if the opposition won a majority in Congress, it could not demand the resignation of the President, who is elected independently for a fixed term of four years. Nor could it remove the foreign minister, who bears the title of Secretary of State, and who is appointed by and responsible to the President.

PRESIDENT HIS OWN FOREIGN MINISTER

The President, acting through the Secretary of State possesses exclusive power to negotiate treaties with foreign countries; but to become binding upon the United States every treaty must be agreed to by two-thirds of the Senators present at the time of the vote. As there are only 96 Senators, two from each of the 48 States, as few as 33 men may exercise a veto upon any treaty.

To effect a complete reversal of American foreign policy therefore the opposition must not only elect a President, but must be able to command the votes of 66 Senators. Only a tremendous political upheaval—in American terminology "a landslide"—could return so vast a majority. To date, there is little indication of a landslide in either direction and no indication whatever of a popular revolt against the current foreign policy.

The republic is not rent asunder. There is a strong criticism of the administration and as the campaign progresses there will be more. Some of it is sure to be intemperate, perhaps venomous, in tone and the retorts of the Democrats will be in kind. But it is all merely a family squabble over household matters, conducted with traditional freedom of speech of that country and presaging not the least slackening of American efforts in the great contest against the hosts of slavery.—USOWI.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Our counter-measures may or may not have any effect on a member of the Commonwealth whose racial arrogance has been raised to white heat even during the gravest crisis in which the Commonwealth is now involved.

After all is said and done, Sir, we cannot get away from the fact that politically and internationally our position is weak."

—Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare in the Assembly debate on the situation in South and East Africa.

* * *

The President of the C.P. Provincial Muslim League declares that his Executive has suggested "Pakistan Zones" as the venue for the next session of the All-India Muslim League.

All things considered we would venture to suggest the Naga Hills in Assam, the latest Province to be incorporated into Pakistan.

* * *

According to the "West African Pilot," an African paper, the history of contemporary India is virtually the history of Mahatma Gandhi.

Our African contemporary has made itself guilty of an outrageously blundering omission for which it should immediately apologise.

It should have added "and Mr. M A. Jinnah."

* * *

A South-African Ministerial colleague of his announces that General Smuts will lead the Peace Conference.

And who could be a better leader of a conference which is to plan the division of the world on politico-racial basis?

* * *

Two items from a Reuter's telegram from Teheran: (1) there are rumours that Mohammed Saed, forced by the fact that the Russians are unwilling to negotiate with him may resign and (2) the Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar, M. Ravtaradze, seems resolved to stay in Teheran, until the question is solved.

An analysis of the objective situation in the context of historical circumstances had already led us to some such expectation.

* * *

General Francisco Franco is, we understand, now trying to assure the world that his Spain had never been Fascist or Nazi, and never allied, secretly or otherwise, with the Axis.

We welcome this repudiation in the hope that this denial policy will progressively but quickly lead him to further declarations that he never raised a revolt against Republican Democratic Spain, never received any assistance from the Axis Power, never "won" the Civil War, never established a new regime with himself as the Caudillo, that, in fact, he never was and is not now in Spain at all.

* * *

Nor are we surprised that the Caudillo, a man of great and proved audacity, should demand a seat on the Peace Conference.

We disagree with Lord Vansittart that the demand is "altogether fantastic". Why, even apart from everything else, he will be quite useful there to fetch and carry for Mr. Winston Churchill, that world famous fighter and democrat of "kindly words."

* * *

The insurance agent went to an office for an interview, and was surprised to be shown into a room where two clients of his own firm were involved in a noisy brawl. One held a Rs. 25,000 policy the other a Rs. 15,000 policy. The first brandished a knife, the second had drawn a revolver.

"Gentlemen, gentlemen," said the agent, with deep feeling, "can't this trouble be patched up?"

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Industry is born in a man, but laziness is acquired.

* * *

Some marriages mean war and some mean an armed truce.

* * *

Wise is the man who laughs at the pointless jokes of his wife.

* * *

A stitch in time may close the mouths of nine gossips.

* * *

After a man has taken a few glasses of rye on board he begins to feel his oats

* * *

A few people go around the world, but the majority of us are satisfied to pass through it.

RECITALS BY 'MALI' AND MANI

Matunga was the venue of two major Karnataki music concerts during the week-end. Under the auspices of the Indian Fine Arts Circle, Master Mahalingam gave a flute recital on Saturday. He was accompanied by Papa Venkatramiah on violin and Master Raju of Tuni on Mridangam. 'Mali's' rendering of 'Bhairavi', 'Ananda Bhairavi' 'Sahana' and other ragas was one of haunting airs and fluid melody; but the latter half of the recital turned into a violin solo in which Papa regaled his 'fans' with his 'dictatorial' music.

Madura Mani and party gave a recital on Sunday under the auspices of Krishna Gana Sabha. This concert proved to be the best heard in recent times. Mani's rendering of 'Kamas', Kalyani', 'Kamboji' and 'Sumhendramadyam' was full of original flashes with plenty of glides and curves, enhancing the beauty of the 'Alap'. His play on 'Swaras', varying the lengths, all the while maintaining the 'Raga Bhava' and melodic content, was a treat in high class technique. Govindaraju proved himself to be a finished accompanist on violin. His deft stringwork and his prodigious performance in 'Kamboji' in top-notch style reminded one of the golden days of the late Govindaswami. Muruga Bhoopathi's Mridangam play was in full 'Bhoopathi' style. With a keen sense of sound and control over the instrument, he drew encores for h 'Whirlwind Gaths' alternating wi mellowed strokes. Mr. S. Ram chandra Iyer thanked the artistes behalf of the Sabha.

K. A. (

Hampton Library Fund

The Bombay Secondary Training College Old Students' Association has decided to establish a Libra for secondary teachers and name after Mr. H. V. Hampton, retired Principal of the S. T. College. An appeal is made for donations, which are requested to be sent to Mrs. T. Godrej 40-D, Ridge Road, Bombay.

Short Covering In Share Bazar

Sharp Drop In Cotton Prices

BOMBAY, November 6.

The Share Bazar ruled very steady on short covering there was increased activity in cotton mills shares with some realising on upturns.

Cotton prices recorded a sharp drop on increased selling pressure. There was a marked absence of support. No forward business was reported on the Bullion Exchange.

The Share Bazar was fairly steady with a moderate business passing. There was absence of selling pressure which resulted in small improvement in quotations. Tata Steel Ltd. Shares opened at Rs. 2,082 and hardened to Rs. 2,087 while Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 385 and ruled quiet at Rs. 384. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 1,757 and declined to Rs 1,752 under scattered selling but rallied to Rs. 1,757. Kohinoor Mill Shares opened at Rs. 580 and steadied at Rs. 582. Tata Mill Shares were placed at Rs. 69 and Associated Cement Shares were done at Rs. 240.

TEXTILE

Bombay Dyeing (25) 1762-8; Century (12) 840; Nagpur (10) 389; Swadeshi (35) 524; New Great (25) 394-8; Simplex (14) 253-8; Kohinoor (12) 583; Colaba (10) 223-8; Gokak (6) 311; Phoenix (30) 560; Mysore (8) 332-8; Indian Bleaching (8) 184; Swan (35) 322; Finlay (25) 302; Morarji (20) 636-4.

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord (23) 383; Tata Steel Defd (129-10-3) 2083-12

ELECTRIC

Tata Hydro (4-8) 205; Andhra (40) 1807-8; Tata Power (45) 1872-8; Tram Ord (2-8) 149-8.

CEMENT

Associated Cement (7) 242-12

INDUSTRIES

Burma (7-8) 495; Alcock (10) 441-4; Bellapur (9) 242; Shivrajpur (3-4) 61-8; Steamer (20) 580; Premier Construction (2-15) 292.

MILLS CASH

Apollo (0-6) 4-3-6; Elphinstone (10) 84; I. U. Ord (1-4) 15-4; I. U. Defd (0-5) 3-3; Indore (111) 803-12; Indian Manfg. (190) 3810; Kurla (15) 231-4; Khatau (10) 345; Dawn (100) 1075; David (35) 1132-8; New City (25) 390; Minerva (20) 250; Bradbury 300; Bharucha Defd (0-4) 9-8; Bharat (4) 66-8; Madhavji (0-8) 19/12; Model (9-8) 267-8; Laxmi (25) 1312-8; Vishnu Cotton (8) 471-4; Western (170) 3425; Standard (15) 510; Sholapur (400); 7400; Sassoon Cotton (0-8) 21-12; Hindustan (170) 3770; Mayer Sassoon (20) 217-8; Edward Sassoon (30) 747-8; Tata (3) 68-4; Ahmedabad Advance (10) 411-4; Sassoon Silk (5+0-8) 88-8; New Union (2) 24; Poddar (10) 365; Madhusudan (12-8) 445; Madhusudan (New) 85; Shrinivas (10) 345; Raja Bahadur, Poona (4) 140; Manmad Press 151-4; Harvey Press 315; Sajjan 430; Osmanshai (15) 290; Ajamshai (30) 490.

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad (1-8) 218-12; Surat Old (4-8) 210; Surat New Pre. 90; Karachi (4) 232-8; Broach (0-5) 11; Ajmer (0-8) 15; Amalgamated (0-10) 16-12 Nagpur (1-12) 48; Poona (4) 305; Bombay Suburban (4) 217-8; Bombay Suburban New Prem 100.

BANK SHARES

Reserve (2-14) 135-8; Imperial (60) 1995; Imperial P. Paid (15) 497-8; Central (1-8) 80-12; Central Corpn 41; India (2-12) 184-8; Dena (1-8) 70. Union (0-5) 9-7; Baroda (2-8) 135; Habib (3-8) 74; Eastern 105; Jaipur 70-8; International 64; A.B.C. (1-8) 35; United 85-2; Hin. Cml. 53-8.

INSURANCE

Oriental (125) 5975; Empire (6) 990; New India (2) 80-8; Jupiter (1-2) 30-8; Vulcan (0-10) 16-14; Indian Mercantile (3) 68-8; Universal Fire (0-5) 15-12; Vasant 30; Bri. In. General 18-12; Ind. Prud. 44; Bombay Life 875.

RAILWAYS

Ahmd. Prantij (27-8) 765; C. P. (2-4) 102-8; Mymensing Reb. (2) 111-12; Mymensing Gua (1-4) 111-4; Mandrabhon (1-12) 108-4; Sara Sirajganj (2-4) 210-4; Sialkot (2-4) 121; Sialkot New 54; Upper Sindh (2) 12; Dhond Baramati (2) 120; Pachora (2) 100; Hoshiarpur (2-4) 100.

MISCELLANEOUS

Burma New (3) 180; Scindia (1+0-4) 32-14; Burma Petrol (0-1-7) 4-1; Tata Oil (1-8) 76-8; MacKenzie (7) 142-8; Port Canning (4) 110; Zandu (2) 180; Indian Radio Ord (15) 456-4; Indian Radio Ord B 480; Indian Radio Defd (12) 476-4; I. Investment Trust (2-4) 124-8; Gujarat Safe Deposit 129; Indian Iron (1-6) 38-6; Bengal Steel (0-6) 32; Indian Copper (0-1-9) 3-1; B. India S (0-4) 6-11; Burma Corporation (0-3) 4-9; New Victoria Mill (0-12) 8-5; Cawnpore Tex (0-3) 13-14; Raja Tex (1) 73-4; Wimco (7+5) 297-8; Tata Chemical 19-4; Dharamsi Chemical (1-8) 52; Eastern Chemical 13; Mukund Iron 13-8; Dena Trust 28-4; Alembic (15) 355; Supreme Ind. 175; Jam Wire 151; Bombay Uganda 81; Bombay Cycle 32-8; Indian Cement 89-8; Walchand Nagar (17-4) 715.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (6) 227-8; Tata Steel 2nd (7-8) 162-12; Tram (7) 72; Andhra (7) 1688-12; Tata Power (7-8) 1765; Hydro (7) 168-2; Bombay Steamer (6) 358-12; Nagpur (5) 737-8; Vishnu (7) 792-8; New Great (5-8) 245; Elphinstone (7) 421-4; Bradbury 523-8; Surat Electric (3-4) 220; Premier Construction 1st (6-4) 138-8; Premier Construction 2nd (6-4) 138; Amalgamated (5--8) 147; Laxmi 105; Poddar (4) 118; Habib 50; Tata Chemical (5) 129; Walchand N. Industries (7) 406-4.

DEBENTURES

Andhra (4) 107-8; Sholapur (5) 65.

Bombay Cotton

The local cotton market was fairly steady to-day with a restricted turnover. March delivery opened at Rs. 413 and improved to Rs. 414 under some support from Bull operators but later in the absence of any important business the session assumed dullness and March was quoted at Rs. 413/12. There was more disposition to await the result of Presidential Election in the United States.

Later on absence of demand for ready cotton induced increased selling and March was quoted at Rs. 410/8 and May business was done at Rs. 417/8.

There was persistent selling and in the absence of bull support prices declined and March was quoted Rs. 408. The market closed at 4 p.m. as under: I.C.C. March 408-8-0, I.C.C. May 414-12-0.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I. C. C.	415/8	414	414/8
I. C. C. May	423	421/8	421/12
Karachi March	42/4/6	42/1/6	42/3/6

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March contract is 564 cent. points under New York March at Exchange rate 331.

PRODUCE MARKET.

The Bombay Produce Market was quiet and absence of demand was responsible for small decline in quotations. Groundnuts Ready were placed at Rs. 14/10. Goa December-February was done at Rs. 14/6 and Bold business was reported at Rs. 13/114. Castorseeds Bombay were quoted at Rs. 15/8. Goa delivery also stood at Rs. 15/8 and Navlakhi quotation was Rs. 15/6. Linseed C. P. and U. P. was quoted at Rs. 14/10. Mogiai January-March was done at Rs. 14/6 and Sopna was quoted at Rs. 14/6. Tone was quiet.

BOMBAY METALS

Copper Bhangar: Ready 122, Kartak 118/8, Posh 118/8.

Brass Bhangar: Ready 137, Kartak 134/8, Posh 127/8.

EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA & OPENS BRANCH AT BARODA BRANCH

At an impressive gathering, at which were present leading businessmen and industrialists, Sardar Santoksingh, M.L.A., performed the opening ceremony of the Amritsar Branch of the Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd., Bombay, at Katra Ahluwala, Amritsar, on 3rd November, 1944. Mr. J. M. Akhaney, the Managing Director of the Bank was present to welcome the guests.

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RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

Bombay, Nov. 6.

MILLS.

Apollo 4/3/6 4/4 4/2/6 4/3/6.
Bharat 67 66 66/12.
B. Dyeing 1755 58/12 52/8 57/8 55 60 56/4 6b 58/12 62/8.
Bradbury (Pref) 523/12.
Central India (Nagpur) (Ord) 388 90 89 90/8 88 89 90 (Ex. Div).
Century 840.
Colaba 224 23 24 23 23/8.
Edward 745 50 42/8 47/8.
Elphinstone (Ord) 84 85 84.
Elphinstone (Pref) 121/4.
Kohinoor 581 80 82 79 83 82 84 83.
Finlay 302 3 299 302 1 3 2.
Gokak 312 13 9/8 11/8 11.
India United (Defd) 3/2/3 8/2 3/3 3/1/9 3/3.
India United (Ord 15/2/6 15/1 15/5 15/4.
Indore 775 90 80 88/12 85 801/4 793/12 808/12 3/12.
Luxmi Cotton 1312/8 (Ex. Div).
Madhusudan 445.
Meyer 215/10 16/14 15/10 17/8.
Minerva 250.
Morarjee 635 36/4.
Mysore 332/8.
New City 382/8 90.
New Great 390 91 88 96 94/8.
Podar 360 70 65.
Sassoon Cotton 21/8 22 21/12.
Shrinivas 345.
Simplex 254 51 54/8 53/8.
Svadeshi 524 25 23 25 23 25 24.
Swan 322 18 20 19 22.
Tata Mills 79/8 68 69 68/4.
Vishnu Cotton 471/4
Hindustan Mills 3770.

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces 101/8 2/8.

BANKS.

Baroda 135.
Central 79/12 80/12 80/4 80/12 80/8 80/12.
Imperial (Old) 1995.
India, 184/8.
Reserve 135 35/8.
Union 9/7.
United Commercial 85/2.

ELECTRIC COS.

Ahmedabad 217/8 18/12.
Ajmer 15.
Tram (Ord) 150 49/8 49/12.
Tram (Pref) 72.
Tata Hydro (Ord) 205/8 5.
Tata Power (Pref) 1765.
Tata Power (Ord) 1872/8 75 72/8.

INSURANCE COS.

British India 18/8.
Empire 985 90.
Jupiter (Ord) 30/8.
New India 80/4 80 80/8 80 80/8.
Vulcan 16/11.

STEAMER COS.

Bombay Steam 585 80.
Sindia 32/8 32/14 32/7 33/3 32/14 32/15 32/14.

STEAL COS.

Tata Steel (Defd) 2080 85 82/8 86/4 78/12 90 80 97/8 83/12 88/12 83/12.
Tata Steel (Ord) 385 84 84/8 82/8 84 83.
Tata Steel (2nd Pref) 183 62/8 62/12.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 440 38/12 41/4.
A. Cement 240/4 40 40/8 39/12 41/12 41/4 43/12 42/12.
Belapur Sugar 242 41/8 42/8 40/8 42.
Bombay Burmah (Old 491/4 90 95.
Bombay Burmah (New) 176/4 80.
B. B. Petrol 4/1 4/0/3 4/1/6.
Dharamsey Chemical 52.
Indian Bleaching 185 82 84.
I. I. Trust 124 24/8.
P. Construction (Ord) 200 199 202 1 2.
Shivrajpur 60 61/4 60/8 62 61 61/8.
Tata Chemical (Ord) 19/8 19/4 19/6 19/4.
Tata Chemical (Pref) 130.
Tata Oil 76/12 77 76/8.
Wimco 397/8.

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GOLD & SILVER

Absence Of Business

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

The Bank sold to-day 50,000 tolas Gold at Rs. 61/13 and 200 Silver bars at Rs 113/14.

No Forward business was reported as all clerks refused to do business. It is said that the extensive turnover which takes place daily in the Bullion Market, makes difficult for the clerks to finish routine entries, etc.

Later on a meeting was held to consider the situation and no regular business was possible. Nominal quotations: Ready Gold Rs. 62, Forward Rs. 61, Ready Silver Rs. 114, Forward Rs. 113.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 1/4 1 and 2 months, 1/6 9/32 3 to 6 months.

B. C. RATES: T T. 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 1/8.

LDN/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 326 1/2.

LDN/MONTREAL:

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2.

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 294 3/4.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c. Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 p c, 3 to 5 months 1/2 p c, 6 to 11 months 3/4 p c, 12 months 1 1/4 p c.

Tone:—Very Easy.

3 1/2 P.C. PAPER

Bombbay, Nov. 6.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 99/14/6 with a moderate business.

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SPAIN BUYING AMERICAN COTTON.

New York, Nov. 4.

Producers' reactions were mixed to the purchasing programme which the Commodity Credit Corporation officials announced had started last week, but no reports are received so far about the amount bought. Meanwhile progress is at present reported on export subsidy details, and it is admitted it was reasonable for the trade to assume the world price would be the Brazilian cotton price plus an export tax suggesting four or five cent subsidy. Mill demand for spots has tapered off in the past fortnight although some consumers were concerned with their inventories owing to transportation delays and labour shortages at compressors and warehouses. Producers continue to sell 25 to 30 per cent of ginnings in Georgia and Alabama and 40 to 50 per cent in Carolinas with shippers absorbing the bulk of offerings. Cotton goods: Small scattered lots of month-end leftovers were sold, but buyers continued to complain of almost complete lack of goods, as mills concentrated on the heavy military and high priority orders.

SPAIN BUYERS.

Cotton was quiet pending developments in connection with the Government's export sales programme and the outcome of the election. Meanwhile, scattering hedges offset fixations against textile awards. The market closed barely steady.

It is reported that Spain has accepted offers of approximately 25,000 bales of American cotton for December-January shipment, completing the third Spanish enquiry in the past several weeks and bringing total purchases by Spain to around 75,000 bales.

BANKS CLEARING

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 3-11-1944 were as under:

Number of Cheques: 1,49,540; Amount of Cheques: Rs. 45,53,08,042-10-4.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 4.

Anaconda Copper 27+1/8 General Motors 62 3/8+2/8; U.S. Steel Crop 58 1/2—3/8.

MADRAS SHARE BAZAAR

Madras, Nov. 6.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan 37, Do. 89, India Sugar 28/8, South India 16/-, Travancore 15/10.

PLANTINGS: Cochin Malabar 17/4, Chembra Peaks 10/2, High Produce 36/8, Kalpettas 43, Kalasa 14/11, Malankara 80, Manalur 5/8, Ouchterlony 11/12, Thirumbadi 4/13, Pullangode 3/1, Vaikundam 20, Vellamalai 29/8, Vellitam 31/8.

TEXTILES: Band C Ordinary 306, Balasubramania 104, Cambodia 30/9, Dhanalaxmi 382/8, Janardhan 142/8, Kaleeswarar 670, Kothari Tex. 30, Lakshmi 156, Mettur 273, Vasantha 298.

MISCELLANEOUS: And. Cement 120, Bruntons 12/14, Hind Trust 20/4, Ind. St. Roll 8-3-6, Mettur Chem. 17/12, Do. Defd. 7/8, Singereni 20/6, Spencer 13/10.

UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK BANK OPENS BRANCH AT BARODA

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Nov. 6.

The branch of the United Commercial Bank was opened to-day. Sheth Ishvarlal Zaverlaxmichandvala presided.

'Sal' Leaves Save Them From Paper Control Order

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

'Sal' leaves are now being used as paper. A local dramatic club is printing its hand bills on them to avoid contravening Government's Paper Control Order. Thousands are being distributed to the people.—A. P.

MADRAS, Nov. 5: The next session of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha will be held at Palani on December 1.—A. P.

FIRE OPENED ON RIOTERS IN JOHANNESBURG

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 5.

Several hundred police were called out to quell a riot in the Johannesburg suburbs of Newlands, where some 2,000 natives this afternoon began stoning all traffic after a native had been knocked down by a tram. About 700 Europeans engaged in sporadic stone throwing against the natives. The Europeans stoned the offices of the native newspaper "Bantu World". All the ambulances were out and one had been stoned.

The offices of the "Bantu World" have since been completely destroyed by fire. Eleven natives were injured when the police were compelled to open fire. One European policeman was seriously injured.—Reuter.

Roosevelt And Hull Invited To Paris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

The State Department to-night disclosed that the French Provisional Government has invited President Roosevelt and the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull to visit Paris.—Reuter.

Yugoslav Premier For Moscow

LONDON, Nov. 5.

It is reliably learned here that the Yugoslav Prime Minister Dr. Subasic has gone to Moscow for talks with Soviet Government after completing his conversations with Marshal Tito which resulted in complete agreement about the formation of a joint Government for Yugoslavia.—Reuter.

National Union Of Spaniards To Fight For Liberation Of Spain

PARIS, Nov. 5.

The Congress of the National Union of Spaniards held its final session in Toulouse to-day. Father Vilar, a Catholic priest announced that the Union would appeal to Vatican for Papal intervention to end shooting of Patriots in Spain.

The Congress adopted a proposal for setting up an enlarged national committee to help in the liberation of Spanish soil in the shortest possible time.—Reuter.

Case Against Sir Padampat Singhania

CAWNPORE, Nov. 5.

The sensational coal-hoarding case, in which Sir Padampat Singhania, the well-known industrialist of U. P with eight others is being prosecuted under Sections 116, 117 of the Defence of India Rules, for making a false declaration in regard to coal stocks came up for hearing on Saturday in the Court of the Additional District Magistrate.

Sir Padampat Singhania was not present in the Court being out of station.

The case was postponed to November 20, and the five accused were asked to execute a personal bond of Rs. 10,000 each to secure presence of Sir Padampat in the Court, and the other three accused to furnish a surety and execute a bond of Rs. 10,000 each.

Blind Indian Soldier Weds

POONA, Nov. 6.

At the wedding of a blind Indian soldier at Pachora, East Khandesh, the villagers staged a special tamasha. The procession was led by the District Police band and the ceremonies ended in a feast at the local cinema.

Spr. Fakira, a Teli-Mahratta, became totally blind in blasting operations in 1942 when serving with the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners. Sir Clutha MacKenzie, arranged for his admission into St. Danstan's Hostel, Dehra Dun, where blind Indian soldiers are taught crafts and trades.

Special care was taken to find the right bride for Spr. Fakira. Sir Clutha MacKenzie, the chief civil Liaison Officer for Southern Area, the Commissioner for Bombay Province, Central Division, the local Collector and the President of the District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board joined in the search and many inquiries were made in the ghat country.

The villagers of Pachora collected Rs. 1,000 for wedding presents for the couple. Sir Clutha MacKenzie gave Rs. 500 for expenses and housing arrangements after Spr. Fakira has completed his training.—A. P.

Calcutta Muslims Support Jinnah's Stand

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

A resolution urging the All-India Muslim League not to start any negotiations with the Congress unless it previously accepted the principle of Pakistan was passed at public meeting of Muslims last evening.

The resolution characterised Mahatma Gandhi's denial of the existence of a separate Muslim nationality in India as not only a piece of trickery, but a violation of the truth so avowedly professed by him.

The meeting expressed confidence in Mr. Jinnah and supported the stand taken by him in the Gandhi-Jinnah negotiations.

Mr. Abdur Rahim, who presided said that it is the recognition for achievement of India's independence.

Ranji Trophy

Bombay Wins First Round

Sind Defeated by 168 Runs On First Innings

KARACHI, Nov. 6.

Bombay won the first round match in the west zone of the Cricket Championship of India (Ranji Trophy) defeating Sind on the first innings by 168 runs.

Scores:

Bombay: 432 and 16 for one.

Sind: 264 and 244 for four declared (Simpson 63, Narottam 58, Ambep 51, Qamaruddin 47 not out).

When the Ranji Trophy match between Sind and Bombay was resumed this morning—the last day—Sind had made 238 for six in reply to Bombay's total of 432, being thus in arrears by 194 runs with four wickets in hand.

Bombay met with early successes. Daud Khan, the overnight not out, snicking the ball into Mantri's hand behind the wickets off Phadkar, who had opened the bowling with Kore, when only seven runs had been added to the total Daud Khan's was a gallant innings at a crucial stage, although it failed to save Sind from a follow-on (245-7-53). Inayat Khan had, in the meantime, completed his individual 50, including six fours, after a stay of 133 minutes. He followed out Daud Khan quickly, affording an easy catch to Phadkar at first slip (249-8-51). Yet another success awaited Bombay, Kore scattering Samtani's wickets (254-9-9). This was Kore's fifth wicket at a cost of 86 runs in 41 over of which seven were maidens. He had been fighting the ball well and often perplexed the batsmen. Irani and Fazal Lakda were the last batsmen but their partnership produced only 10 runs, Kore having Lakda—his sixth wicket—caught in the slips.

Bombay thus had a first innings' lead of 168 and they made Sind follow-on.

Sind's unfinished first innings lasted only an hour today and produced 26 runs. Kore's three wickets to-day cost 20 runs in eight overs.

Simpson and Ambep, the opening pair for Sind, were together at lunch with 15 and 17 runs respectively, the total being 32 for no loss.

Sind batsmen indulged in enterprising stroke-production after lunch, and of the six players, who had a knock, three passed the 50 mark. Simpson and Ambep scored 105 for the first wicket. Sind applied closure at 244 for four.

Bombay replied with 16 for one in 25 minutes when the stumps were finally drawn, Bombay winning the match on the first innings by 168 runs.

BOMBAY (First Innings) ... 432

SIND (1st Innings):—Simpson c Merchant 88, Ambep, c Raiji, b Kore 31, Narottam run out 5, Abbas Khan b Kore 4, Qamardin, c Ibrahim, b Kore 0, Naoomal run out 0, Daud Khan, c Mantri, b Phadkar 53, Inayat Khan, c Phadkar, b Kore 51, Samtani b Kore 9, Irani not out 9, Fazal Lakda c Phadkar, b Kore 1, Extras 13, Total 264.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—54, 2—60, 3—86, 4—86, 5—86, 6—148, 7—245, 8—249, 9—250, 10—264.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Phadkar 23/6/47/1, Khot 29/13/34/0, Anwar Hussain 12/7/9/0, V. M. Merchant 15/6/21/1, Rangnekar 3/0/10/0, Kore 45/10/90/6, Raiji 13/2/37/0, Modi 2/0/2/0, Ibrahim 1/0/1/0.

SIND (2nd Innings):—Simpson c and b Kore 63; Ambep, b Kore 51; Narottam, b Anwar Hussain 58; Qamaruddin not out 47; Abbas Khan, c Mantri, b Anwar Hussain 0; J. K. Irani not out 23; Extras 2; Total (for four wickets) 244.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/105, 2/122, 3/194, 4/210.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Anwar Hussain 12/3/45/2, Khot 22/3/61/0, Merchant 15/3/39/0, Kore 11/1/42/2, Raiji 5/0/12/0, Rangnekar 6/0/17/0, Ibrahim 1/0/11/0, Phadkar 7/1/15/0.

BOMBAY (2nd Innings):—K. C. Ibrahim not out 6, M. K. Mantri, c Ambep, b Samtani 0; Anwar Hussain not out 8, Extras 2; Total (for one wicket) 16.

FALL OF WICKET: 1/3.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Samtani 4/1/10/1; Narottam 3/2/4/0.

Scindia Hockey

GWALIOR, Nov. 3.

In the Scindia Gold Cup Hockey tournament on Thursday, Gird Education beat R. A. F. Maharajapura (Gwalior) by 4 goals to nil.

In the second match of the day Shahganj Youngs, Agra beat Gwalior Army "A" by 3 goals to 1.

Bidi Shop Owner Hangs Himself

Lucas Louis Pereira, (35) owner of a bidi shop at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, was found hanging in his room from the end of a noose tied round to one of the ventilator bars. His life was extinct.

In the morning when the inmates of the house, finding the room closed from within till 10 a.m. and getting no response, informed the police who broke the door and found the deceased. The body was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

BOYCOTT PENTANGULAR

S. K. Patil Quotes Mahatma Against Communalism In Sport

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B. P. C. C., in a press statement, writes:

Like the hardy annual the Pentangular Cricket Tournament in its usual communal form is coming to Bombay in the next few days and the public mind is naturally agitated over it. The Pentangular is an annual reminder to the citizens of Bombay of there being Hindus, Muslims, Parsees, Indian Christians and Europeans in this City and the country and they must publicly exhibit their communalism even in sport where it ought not to exist. The citizens, therefore, will have to decide in their own minds what attitude they are going to take this year regarding this Tournament.

It is needless to go into any arguments on this subject. We in Bombay—the City which has a fine reputation of being cosmopolitan and national in its outlook—have to hang down our heads in shame so long as we are not able to stamp out this hydra-headed demon of communalism from our midst. As Mahatma Gandhi put it in his epigrammatic style, communalism is bad in everything and much more so in sport. The lovers of sport need not be told that sport is national and for that reason it must be anti-communal. If Gandhiji's advice was good and sound in 1941, when it was first sought and given, it is decidedly much more so today in view of the unfortunate situation which has developed in the country. Does anybody require arguments at this late hour in the history of our national struggle that the communalism has become the largest stumbling block in our way towards freedom?

RELIEF EXCUSE

During recent years it has become a fashion with the organisers of the Pentangular to tag this Tournament on to some charitable purpose. This is a subtle way to boodwink the public. Last year a part of the gate-money was given to the sufferers of Bengal. This year, I am told, it is going to the poor people of Gujerat, Khandesh and Nasik rendered homeless by floods. Surely it is not the right much less a noble way, to exploit poor people's misery and helplessness in support of a cause which is communal and hence anti-national. There are hundred other ways of alleviating the miseries and hardships of these distressed brethren of ours but surely not through the poison of communalism.

SAVE YOUNGER GENERATION

That the communal cricket in Bombay and in other parts of India has not so far resulted in worse forms of communalism is neither an argument in its support nor a justification for its continuance. Communalism is a poison whichever way you look at it. It is an effective anti-dote to nationalism without which there can be no freedom. We must save our younger generation from this canker of communalism. We must avoid doing anything that can make them feel and think in terms of this or that community. That communal cricket has developed the sporting talents is also an argument as silly as it is untrue. There would be enough sporting talent in this country without the aid of communal sport.

BOYCOTT IT

In the name of pure nationalism and the communal unity which is its expression, I humbly yet emphatically appeal to the citizens of Bombay to boycott this communal tournament and thereby demonstrate their deep feeling of national unity. I congratulate the students of Bombay for the unceasing public agitation they have been doing against the Pentangular. Let us remember once for all that sport is national and it is a crime to make it communal.

Nagindas T. Master Appeals To Public To Protest Against Pentangular Matches

Shri Nagindas T. Master, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following statement:—

It is now agreed on all hands that communalism has to be combated if we are to make any progress or advance. Anything that even helps to promote communalism, however, remotely or has even a tinge of communalism about it must be scrupulously avoided.

The Pentangular matches have in them elements which tend to make them communal and this view has been held in very high quarters. Communalism destroys nationalism and is as harmful in sports as it is in politics, economics or the day to day life of a nation.

I, therefore, earnestly join in the very strong opposition to these Pentangular tournaments which has been and is being felt and appeal to the public not to take any part in these matches even as spectators. I sincerely trust that the public will of their own will respond to this appeal so that communalism which has already done such irreparable harm in this country, may not find further support.

FRENCH SCIENTIST DEAD

Dr. Carrel Invented "Artificial Heart"

PARIS, Nov. 5: Dr. Alexis Carrel, the 71-year old scientist and inventor of the "artificial heart" died here today.

Dr. Carrel invented the artificial heart in collaboration with Col Charles A. Lindbergh. Dr. Carrel, who had been ill with heart disease became convinced early in his studies that if men could rid themselves of toxic products most of them would live for a century or more. Born at Sainte Foy Les Lyon, he graduated at the Lyons University and in 1906 went to the Rockfeller Institute for medical research where he built a strange "hospital" with livers and hearts as "patients".—Reuter.

INSTITUTE OF CHINESE CULTURE IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6: An Institute of Chinese Culture was inaugurated here yesterday by a reception honouring the Chinese Ambassador Dr. Wei-Tao-Ming and Madame Wei. The guests included the United States Vice-President Mr. Henry Wallace, the Agent-General for India Sir Girja Bajpai and Ambassadors of the several nations.—Reuter.

Trust Deed Approved

Kasturba Memorial Fund Trustees' Meeting

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 6.

Following is the authorised version of the Kasturba Memorial Trustees meeting held in Sewagram on 4th and 5th of November, which was presided by Mahatma Gandhi and attended by 18 out of 26 trustees.

The draft deed fully considered the Trust objects and procedure of administration and the deed was approved. Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa was requested to see that it was early executed.

The Trust Deed copies will be given to the press for informing the general public and also the number of contributors to the Fund.

The Secretary's report and accounts statement were passed and 42 500 rupees expenditure was sanctioned.

Mr Shantikumar Morarji was appointed Acting Secretary for three months during Thakkar Bapa's leave.

It was decided to advertise, for the posts of a full time paid Secretary and an Accountant for the Central Trust Office. Mrudulaben Sarabhai was appointed organizing Secretary to be in charge of organisational work. Hon Mr Mawalankar was appointed convener of the Sub-Committee for framing of rules, regulations and by-laws for managing Trust affairs and these were to be approved by the trustees in the next meeting.

The Chairman (Gandhiji) was empowered to appoint a Medical Board for advising and helping the Executive Committee. It specially referred to the medical part of the trust, placed Rs. 1,000 at Mahatma Gandhi's disposal in connection with the contemplated maternity and child welfare work in Sewagram.

Appreciating the need for providing trained workers in charge of various activities comprised within the trust objects the Hindustan Talimi Sangh was requested to submit a scheme for training women for the work of the Kasturba National Memorial Fund.—A. P.

Editors Acquitted: Author Fined

LAHORE Nov. 6: Judgment in a case in which 25 persons, including the editors of some daily, weekly and monthly papers of Lahore were charged with having published an allegedly obscene book "Satrah Raten", was announced to-day.

Nine including Abdul Huq Farooqi, publisher of the book were ordered to pay fines ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 300. Malik Nur Elahi, editor of the daily "Ehsan" Divan Din Dayal Bhatia, Managing Editor of the weekly "Chitra," and fourteen others who had carried advertisements on the book in their papers were acquitted. The Magistrate held that they had no knowledge of the obscenity of the book.—A. P.

Subbulakshmi's Recital For Beggars' Home

MADRAS, Nov 6.

Srimathi M S. Subbulakshmi, famous South Indian artiste, gave a benefit music performance last evening at the Banqueting Hall Government House in aid of the Madras Corporation Commissioner's Fund for the Home for the poor. Total collections, which amounted to Rs. 32,320 were given away to the Fund.—United Press.

ARMY OFFICER GETS 18 MONTHS JAIL

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

Judgment was delivered in one of the series of the Dunnette Case in which Labhsingo Dalwary, Army Officer, R. I. S. C. who was cashiered from the Army, was sentenced to 18 months' R. I.

The charge against him was that he bribed Sardar Bhagwansingh for Major Dunnette, Assistant Military Secretary, Military Secretary's Branch, War Department, to withdraw his name from the list of those earmarked for active service and cancellation of the order for transfer to Madras.—United Press.

Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund

The final figures of the K. G. N. M. Fund from Bombay Suburban District now total Rs 1,68 3/9-6-0

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Today a whole nation—the United States of America—will go to the polls and the results of that election will be eagerly awaited. Colleague "The Chronicler" says that he would NOT put his last shirt on Dewey. I thought the "Chronicler" had already lost his last shirt when he backed the Gandhi-Jinnah meeting to be a success at the long odds of 40 to 1. (vide old issue of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly").

* * *

Inquiries made in Delhi, through unreliable sources, reveal that F.D.R. will get the fourth term. Said one high official of the Department of Information (Report unreliable): "I think you can rely upon us to make the U. S. believe almost anything we want and since Mr. Churchill would like F. D. R. we have told Lord Halifax to put the right sort of propaganda across." So F.D.R. is as good as elected, according to a Gallup Poll held in New Delhi.

* * *

In case you are interested in the progress of the election, you have only to ring the U.S.O.W.I. and ask for the latest score. Telephone number will be found in the book under "U." The Bombay office, so says our unreliable reporter, have hired a fleet (beg-pardon, I mean bevy) of telephone girls to relay the score from hour to hour. After office hours, the Bombay public are asked to wake up any high official of the U. S. below the rank of a Consul. Failing that try any member of the local Stock Exchange and, after office hours, try and find him at the C. C. I. (Card room, please). If you still can't get the latest results re: the Presidential Election, try Mr. Govindram Seksaria. He is the best informed man in town—and in any case he is always awake with big news in the air. As a last resort, but only as a last resort, try Mr. M. C Patel. He has always the latest track notes. After the election is over the news will be found exclusively in "BLITZ."

CHARLIE CHAN — Character Creted by Earl Derr Biggers — CAUSE AND EFFECT — By ALFRED ANDRIOLA

HERE'S BARROW NOW! GET HIM OUT OF THAT SUIT!
KIRK!
HE'LL BE ALL RIGHT! IT'S FUNNY CHAN DECIDED TO STAY DOWN THERE!
OH, KIRK! YOU FRIGHTENED US SO!
DON'T TALK! POSSIBLE INTERNAL INJURIES! YOUR NEXT SHIP WILL BE THE U.S.S. MERCIFUL!
THE HOSPITAL SHIP!
YOU'RE COMING UP, CHAN? YOU'VE FOUND THE ANSWER, YOU SAY? GOOD! I KNEW YOU WOULD!
Alfred Andriola
SHORTLY, CHAN EMERGES FROM THE WATER
BARROW IS BADLY HURT! YOU'D THINK A BUILDING HAD TOPPLED ON HIM!
SAME IDEA, PERHAPS! - RISING CURRENT FORCE COLLISION INTO RAMP! ACCIDENT PROVE THEORY! EXPERIMENT A SUCCESS! DAM CAN BE FINISHED!

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MINIMUM RS. 1|8|-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Burma born American 27 with some means would like to meet respectable educated Lady any nationality. Object matrimony, communicate Box No 6492, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited for the post of a Medical Officer in the Municipal Dispensary at Chopda in the scale of pay of Rs. 70-5/2-130 with the benefit of Provident Fund and free quarters. Dearness allowance will be paid at the sanctioned rate. Those who have passed at least L. C. P. & S. or L. M. P. examination should apply in their own handwriting to the undersigned on or before 30th November 1944, stating their age, caste, experience, etc., with copies of testimonials if any. Maganlal Nagindas, President Chopda Municipality, Chopda Municipal Office, dated 1st November, 1944 868

Wanted young men to undergo training as Comptometer Operators. Minimum qualification matriculation. Bright prospects for candidates trained in our School Apply to: Messrs. Felt and Tarrant (India) Co., Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road, Bombay. 6476

The undersigned invites applications for the post of a Resident Medical Officer. Those possessing qualifications of M.D. (Bom.) M.S (Bombay) or M.B.B.S. (Bombay) need apply, stating age, caste, previous experience, if any, with testimonials before 30th Nov., 1944 Pay attached to the post is Rs 100/- P.M. with free residential quarters. Private practice not allowed. Chief Medical Officer, N. M Wadia Charitable Hospital, Sholapur. 887

Wanted a good Typist with a speed not less than 40 words a minute on Rs. 50/- in the scale of 50-5/2-90 plus dearness allowance sanctioned by Government. Apply immediately with certificate and testimonials, if any. Candidates over 25 years age need not apply. Minimum qualification Matriculate T. M. Stenson, Assistant Provincial Rationing Authority, Secretariat Bombay. 883

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Stockist and Agents throughout India for pure Bee-Honey and Bee-Wax on reasonable terms. Only reliable firms need apply sample 1 lb. Rs. 2 only. United India Corporation—Haldwani O T. Rly. 6484

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

British Engineering firm require Godown Accommodation approximately five thousand square feet floor space Bombay or Suburbs. Please send full particulars to Post Box 506, Bombay. 6466

PARTNERS WANTED

Wanted wealthy men to finance business projects in Travancore. Fair returns guaranteed Apply Box No 6425. "Bombay Chronicle."

PLOTS WANTED

Open Plot or Factory building suitable for small chemical works in or near Bombay required. Apply Box No. 6490, "Bombay Chronicle."

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation Book at Rs. 4. Fulgaliwala Ahmed Buildings, Golpitha, Bombay. (6428)

Specialist in Male Disorders. Book ahead. Box No. 6475, "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted following Machines quote price with full particulars to "Modi Sugar Mills Ltd., Begamabad (Meerut): D. C. Generator Shunt Wound of 110 & 220 Volts, 500-1000 Amps. Vacuum Pump capacity 160-600 C.Ft.M. compressor capacity 45 C.Ft.M. against 300 lbs. pressure. Compressor capacity 25 C.F.M. against 45 lbs. pressure. Plumber Pumps Belt driven capacity 2,000 gallons per hour. Centrifugal Pump 36,000 & 6,000 gallons per hour coupled with A. C. Motor 440 volts. Boiler Feed Pump 2,700 gallons per hour. Boiler Lancashire size 30' x 8' x 180/200 pressure per sq inch green type economiser. Superheaters 180 Sq. Ft heating surface. Gas storage cylinder suitable for 300 lbs. pressure per Sq. inch. 835

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following temporary posts:—

ACCOUNTS CLERKS: Scale Rs. 40-3-70 EB-4-110.

CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS: Scale Rs. 40-5-2-90 EB at 75|-

STORE CLERKS: Scale Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.

Minimum qualification Matriculation for (1) and (2) Non-matriculations may apply for (3) only. Initial pay will be according to qualifications and previous experience. In addition to pay for (1) and (2) Compensatory allowance, Dearness Allowance and House Rent allowance, will be admissible as under the rules. One of the posts of Accounts Clerks is to be filled in Poona. Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience, together with true copies of testimonials should reach the office of the undersigned not later than 10th November 1944.

(Sd.) M. S. BHATIA.
Executive Engineer.
Bombay Central Public Works Division, Bombay.

Queen's Road,
Dated 3-11-44. (884)

PUBLIC NOTICES

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Typists and Clerks in Naval Store Department in the grade of Rs. 50-3-80-4-120 (Commencing at Rs. 59/- per month) plus dearness allowance.

QUALIFICATION:— Matriculate and above.

MINIMUM TYPING SPEED:— 40 words per minute.

Applicants should apply in person with applications between 3 P.M. and 4 P.M. at the following address any working day before 10-11-44.

Superintending Naval Store Officer, India,
Albert Building, (2nd Floor),
Hornby Road, Bombay. 851

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
HYDRAULIC ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

TENDERS accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 700/- for the supply of 20 Nos. Pressure Recorders for fixing on water mains as per the Municipal Specifications, are invited and will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on Wednesday, the 22nd November 1944.

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Pressure Recorders for fixing on water mains required by the Hydraulic Engineer" and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

Tenders must be brought duly sealed to the Municipal Office and delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office as directed above. Tenderers shall not be allowed to fill in or seal their tenders at the Chief Accountant's or any other Municipal Office.

Forms of tenders, specifications, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 2/- to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. A. NADIRSHAH,
Hydraulic Engineer.
Hydraulic Engineer's Office,
Improvement Trust Buildings
Napier Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 3-11-1944. 892

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, BOMBAY CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
(Disposals Branch)
ADVERTISEMENT

"TENDERS are invited for the Purchase and removal of about 60 tons of burnt Oregon Pine of miscellaneous sizes lying at the Government Timber Stores Depot, Sewree.

"The stores may be inspected at site by previous appointment with the Officer-in-charge, Government Timber Stores Depot, Sewree. The intending purchasers should fully satisfy themselves regarding the condition of the store before submitting their offers.

"Tenders should be submitted to the Controller of Supplies (Disposals) Strand House, Ballard Estate, Bombay in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER No. CS SALE-1618 for purchase of Oregon Pine" and should reach this office not later than 4 p. m. on 23rd November, 1944. The offers should remain open up to 7th December, 1944." (690)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, BOMBAY CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
TENDER NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of pigged scrap ingots of aluminium 12772 lbs., brass 16061 lbs., lead 42252 lbs., die casting alloy 1517 lbs., gun metal 6293 lbs., zinc 1538 lbs., tin solder alloy 225 lbs., stored with Messrs. Indian Standard Metal Company Ltd., Chinchpokli Cross Land, Bombay 27 where they may be examined by previous appointment.

Details of weights and analyses of the lots may be obtained in the office during office hours on any working day. Sale will be governed by conditions of contract Ccn. 117.

Tenders should be submitted to the Controller of Supplies (Disposals), Strand House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than 4 p. m. on 20th November, 1944, in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER No. CS| PLAN|729 for the purchase of Non-Ferrous Scrap Ingots, due on 20th November, 1944". (891)

NOTICE

The Government of Bombay has issued revised orders in Government Order, No. 9257/24 dated 21st October 1944, prohibiting slaughter or acquisition for slaughter or resale for slaughter of certain categories of cattle in modification of their orders, dated 12th June 1944. The new orders take effect from 1st November 1944.

2. The Government of Bombay has also issued the Bombay Cattle, Goats and Sheep Trade Licensing Order, 1944, under which all dealers in cattle, goats and sheep intended for resale for slaughter are required to take out licenses. The Director of Veterinary Services, Poona, has been appointed the Licensing Authority under this order. Applications for licenses should reach the Licensing Authority before 20th November, 1944. It comes into force from 1st January 1945

3. Copies of the orders can be obtained on payment from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Charni Road Gardens, Bombay 4. 889

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.
NOTICE.
ISSUE OF NEW SHARES AND CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS

THE DIRECTORS of the United Commercial Bank Ltd., have decided to issue two lacs shares of Rs. 100 each of the Bank. On these shares Rs. 50 per share will be called up with application.

These shares in the first instance will be offered at par to the shareholders of the Bank on the register of members on 1st of December, 1944, in the proportion of one new share for every one existing share held by them. Any shares not taken up by the shareholders will be issued and allotted by the Directors on such terms and such conditions as they may decide in due course.

Full particulars of this issue and application forms for the same will be sent to the shareholders as soon as possible after 1st December, 1944.

The consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue under Defence of India Rules 94(a). It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of the statement made or opinion expressed with regard to them.

The Share Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Bank will be closed from Wednesday, 15th November 1944 to Friday, 1st December 1944 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
B. T. THAKUR,
General Manager.

Calcutta,
7th October, 1944. (883)

B. B. & C. I. RLY.
RESERVATIONS IN TRAINS.

Due to very heavy second class traffic offering, seating accommodation only will be provided in the second class by 5 Down Kathiawar Mail, 1 Down Gujerat Mail and 7 Down Ahmedabad Passenger from Tuesday, 7th instant, until further. (893)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DHONDIBA VITHOJI ZUTE and BHIKOO DHONDIBA ZUTE have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

NOTICE is also hereby given that the Conveyance dated the 2nd March, 1920 executed by Hormajsha Manekji Dotiwalla in favour of Devichand Bheraji relating to the undermentioned property is not to be found amongst the other title deeds relating thereto.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, trust, maintenance, easement, mortgage charge, sale or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise, the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of land of Foras Tenure (cess whereof has been redeemed) TOGETHER (with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at New Parbhadevi Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring Four Hundred and Eighty Nine Sq. Yds. or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. A B/12408, New Survey No. 1 A B/2956 and Cadastral Survey No. 1111 of Lower Parel Division and bounded on the East by the property of Farukhanisabai on the West by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Aminabai, widow of Abdul Hamid, on the North by a Public Passage and beyond that by the property of the Standard Mills and on the South by a Public Passage and beyond that by a public open drain and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates & Taxes under G Ward No. 3023 (1) and Street No. 488.

Dated this 7th day of November 1944.

POPATLAL & JIVABHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 888

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-ORDINATE JUDGE AT CHICACOLE

O. S. 38/42 2A 212/44

Takur Jugavaja Singh Plaintiff Petitioner.
Kota Ramamurti and others. Defendants

To
VALJI PANCHAN PARMAR
(Defendant 21)

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff (Petitioner) has made an application to this Court to pass a final decree in accordance to the terms of the preliminary decree dated 22-10-43, you are hereby warned to appear in this Court in person or by a Pleader duly instructed on the 11th day of November, 1944, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause against the application, failing which, the said application will be heard and determined ex-parte.

(Sd.) B. SANKARASASTRI,
Pleader for the Petitioner.
(6485)

AUCTION SALES

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd November, 1944 at 2 p. m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot booked and unbooked unclaimed goods.

MENESSE & CO.

FREE DIARY CALENDAR 1945

In order to popularise our Metro New Gold ornaments we have decided to give one Diary Calendar for the year 1945 free. Write today for Samples of ornaments and Diary Calendars.

CRYSTAL COMMERCIAL CO.,
K. C., Amritsar.

MICA MINING & TRADING CO. OF INDIA LTD.

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Dividend declared @ 10% per annum free of Income-Tax for the last 3 years.

For shares please apply to:
BENGAL SHARE DEALERS' SYNDICATE, LIMITED.
"Share Dealers' House": CALCUTTA.

KEY MEN NOW
and specialists after the war

Physically fit and educated young men are required for service in the Communications Branch of the Royal Indian Navy. On completion of their training they will become skilled telegraphists and signalmen. As their responsibilities increase, so will their pay. The excellent training they receive will equip them for a responsible job in peace time.

PAY. *For Ordinary Signalmen and Telegraphists.* Starting pay Rs. 60/- and rising to Rs. 110/- per month.

AGE LIMITS. Between 17½ and 26 years.

EDUCATION. Matriculation or equivalent examination. Good handwriting and first-class knowledge of written English is essential.

PROSPECTS. Promotion with increased rates of pay, depends upon personal ability, good conduct and qualities of leadership. Opportunities exist for promotion to Warrant Rank with appropriate increases in pay rising from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 460/- per month.

ALLOWANCES. In addition to good pay Signalmen and Telegraphists receive:—FREE clothing, food, accommodation and expert medical attention... DEFERRED PAY... GOOD CONDUCT PAY... EXTRA DUTY ALLOWANCE...BATTA... EXPATRIATION ALLOWANCE ... ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCES ... for specialized knowledge... LEAVE with FREE travel

PENSIONS. are granted after 15 years' service. Disability and Family pensions and Family Gratuities are admissible where disability or death is attributable to Naval Service.

RIN
India's Navy

Apply to the nearest Recruiting Office. A list appears below:

POONA (H. Q.)	Staunton Road
BOMBAY	Esplanade Maidan Dhobi Talao
NAGPUR	Assembly Rest House,
AHMEDABAD	Panch Kuva
BELGAUM	Bungalow No. 39, Old Telegraph Office
KHANDWA	Military Barracks.

AAA 705

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Distributors
VIJAYA CORPORATION
Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road., Bombay.
65.3

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Expense Ratio	22%	Age for age both are lowest in the country.
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Warden Hourse, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road,
Fort, Bombay
Nation wide reputation for strength and growth.

W. 29.

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YOU can look years younger than you really are. You can have a flawless complexion, youthful figure and be active and happy if you follow the golden rule of taking two Bile Beans regularly every night.

Bile Beans bring renewed health and vigour and counteract any tendency to put on weight. So, if you want to be youthful and energetic, remember to take Bile Beans at bedtime.

OVER ONE MILLION BILE BEANS ARE SOLD EVERY DAY

This is how Bile Beans act. Bile Beans are prepared from pure vegetable extracts and therefore can be taken regularly every night with perfect safety. They tone up the system, purify the blood and daily remove all food waste; thus improving your health and keeping you youthful and attractive.

BILE BEANS
KEEP YOU HEALTHY AND YOUTHFUL
All Medicine Dealers Sell Bile Beans

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